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AND

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DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 14th December, 1898, GEORGE RICHARD CORNER, aged 62 years.
At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 8th December, CHARLES WANDERLEACH, of I.M. Customs service, aged 6 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 10th November arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, on the 9th December (29 days); and the English mail of the 13th November arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Parramatta*, on the 10th December (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Spanish friars from the Philippines continue to arrive at Macao, says the *Echo Macanese*, and there are now some two hundred members of the various orders there.

It is understood, says the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, that the Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, Second Secretary of Legation at Peking, who has gone home on furlough, will not return to the East.

An Order of the Queen in Council dated 20th October entitled, "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1898," is published in the *Gazette*. It makes provision with respect to the qualifications and duties of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for China and Japan.

R. Toulmin, late captain of the steamer *Dosing*, trading on the West River, has been convicted in the U. S. Consular Court at Canton of the murder of the comprador of the steamer by shooting him, and was sentenced to hard labour for the term of his natural life.

Major Bower, who has been entrusted with the raising of a Chinese regiment for the Weihaiwei garrison, was a passenger by the P. & O. steamer *Parramatta*.

The *China Gazette* says:—It will be learned with great regret by foreign residents of all nationalities that Senor de Uriarte, Consul-General for Spain at Shanghai, has been transferred to New York. The departure of Senor and Mde. Uriarte from Shanghai, where they were both so well-known and respected, will create a hiatus in social life that will not be easily filled up.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 30th November, says:—Mr. Archibald Colquhoun arrived unexpectedly in Tientsin this week via Siberia, the Gobi, and Peking. Mr. Colquhoun is understood to be making a more intimate study of the Far Eastern Question, probably with a view to the further enlightenment of the British and American publics.

Tsai Taotai, it is stated, will give a dinner in honour of Lord Charles Beresford at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, when his lordship returns from his visit to the Yangtze ports. Dr. Morrison, the *Times* correspondent, left Shanghai on the 7th November for Nanking to interview H. E. Viceroy Liu, and will probably return to Shanghai at the same time as Lord Charles Beresford.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The *Courier de Saigon*, in reply to the statements made in France to the effect that the Saigon river cannot accommodate vessels of large draft, mentions that during the past two years some of the finest afloat have visited Saigon and that at the time of writing (3rd December) the *Nerite* was being loaded by the firm of Denis Frères with a cargo of not less than seven thousand tons of rice (72,000 bags of 100 kolos,) and that the *Volute* had been chartered by Messrs. Weil Wormser and Co. to load six thousand tons.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* announces that Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., has succeeded in obtaining a concession of all the mineral rights in the province of Szechuan, the largest and probably the richest province of China. We trust shortly to be able to give more details of this really magnificent concession, the working of which should be fully as advantageous to the Chinese as to Mr. Pritchard Morgan and his associates. Mr. Pritchard Morgan, who arrived in Shanghai from the North on the 7th November, was to leave that port for England per *Doric* on the 13th.

It is stated from Nanking that when Admiral Seymour arrived there the other day he was met at the landing place at Hsiakuan by H. E. Viceroy Liu, accompanied by a large staff of civil and military officials, who gave the gallant Admiral a cordial welcome, the Viceroy shaking the latter warmly by the hand. It is not often that the Viceroy leaves his *yamen* specially to meet a visitor, however high his rank, unless he be an Imperial envoy bringing certain instructions from Peking. Viceroy or Governors of other provinces arriving at Nanking generally have to call first on the Viceroy. H. E. Viceroy Liu appears now to be very friendly and cordial to British officers and has sent the cruiser *Nanshui* to Kiukiang to bring Lord Charles Beresford to Nanking.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 7th December says:—According to latest reports, the new Governor Te of this province has had a confidential officer, Hsu Taotai by name, here for the last three or four days making secret investigations into the alleged rice and land speculations of Tsai Taotai and other mandarins during the last ten months. Unknown to the local mandarins he has collected together a voluminous report thereon and started yesterday for Soochow before any one, with the exception of a few intimate friends, knew of his presence here or the reason of it. There is, accordingly, considerable consternation in local mandarindom, as the well-known integrity of the investigating officer precludes the idea of any attempt of "squaring" him.

The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to Lord Charles Beresford the following resolution, which is in general confirmation of the views verbally expressed at their recent interview with his Lordship:—"That in the opinion of this Committee the interests of both China and of the Foreign Powers having commercial relations with her, require that the equality of rights as secured by the existing Treaties be strictly safeguarded against any changes of an exclusive or preferential nature in favour of different nations in any part of the Empire, and further that it is desirable that in order to effect this end a general agreement be entered into between the Powers interested, guaranteeing the equality of commercial rights and privileges to all nations alike."

The *Avenir du Tonkin* suggests that the British need not crow so much about the French withdrawal from the Upper Nile, as scarcely two years ago the British themselves had to retire before the French on the Upper Mekong. That is one way of putting it, certainly, only not quite a correct way, because the British had not invaded French territory and did not retire. What Great Britain did was to cede certain territory to China, with the design of creating a sort of buffer state. This territory the French succeeded in obtaining from China, which parted with it in defiance of her undertaking to Great Britain not to do so. China's action on that occasion shews the value to be attached to any guarantee given by her for the non-alienation of territory, either in the Yangtze Valley, the special sphere of interest at the present time, or elsewhere.

The action for defamation of character brought against a Mr. Allison by Messrs. Donaldson and Burkinshaw, acting on behalf of the Rajah of Sarawak, again occupied the attention of Mr. Elcum in the Senior Magistrate's Court at Singapore on the 3rd December, having been adjourned from 5th November. The alleged defamatory statements were contained in a book entitled "The Real Pirates of Borneo." The Magistrate said there was no doubt that the whole tone of the book was distinctly libellous on the Rajah of Sarawak as well as on other people. The only thing that could be said in defendant's favour was that no one who read the book could fail to come to the conclusion that the writer was scarcely responsible for his actions and writings. He had not been officially certified to be irresponsible, and he must therefore be held to be liable. A fine of \$100 or one month's imprisonment was inflicted. Notice of appeal was given.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHINA QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 10th December.)

According to Reuter's brief summary of President McKinley's message the United States is not concerned to preserve the integrity of China, but "claims friendly and "undiscriminating treatment for American "commerce from new occupants of China "ports." The full text of the message may put a different complexion on it, but if the summary may be taken as correct it reads almost like a declaration that the United States will raise no objection to the occupation of Chinese territory by other Powers so long as American commerce is assured of fair and equal treatment. In Mr. McKinley's view, apparently, the maintenance of the rotten and corrupt Government of China is not essential to the maintenance of the open door. Lord CHARLES BERTHOUD in his Shanghai speech told us that "the idea that the door is kept open "because there are no hostile tariffs or "preferential rates is absolutely incorrect," but that seems to be America's conception of the open door and all that she asks or desires. What bearing this may have on the suggested alliance between Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Japan remains to be seen, but it is to be inferred that in any arrangement that may be arrived at America will prefer to occupy the position of a sleeping partner and leave the active work of opening up China to others. An essential condition of the opening up is the establishment of a firm and just Government, and to Great Britain, as the Power most vitally and directly interested, that task, it seems to us, must necessarily fall. The order is a rather large one, perhaps, but it is not beyond the country's ability to execute, nor is it one that we ought to shrink from. With incidents such as the murder of Mr. FLEMING and the abduction of Father FLEURY being constantly repeated before our eyes it seems idle to talk of preserving China as it is. Our efforts must be directed rather to the effecting of a thorough reformation. In order that we may proceed quietly and uninterruptedly with that work it seems advisable to refrain from unnecessarily irritating Russia or attempting to deprive her of the legitimate fruits of that great enterprise the Siberian Railway. If Russia wishes to establish her influence in Manchuria we fail to see why Great Britain should object, provided the open door be guaranteed, that is, freedom from hostile tariffs and preferential rates; and from President McKinley's message it would seem that he sees no reason why America should object. It may be urged that the open door might be promised and the promise not be fulfilled. Difficulties of that kind may be left to be dealt with when they arise, but in the meantime it may be useful to bear in mind that not England alone but all the great trading Powers will be interested in seeing the agreement faithfully carried out. With the open door mutually guaranteed and the Peking Government placed under the direction of British advisers we might regard with equanimity the ascendancy of Russia in Manchuria.

A Nanking dispatch states that Count de Bezaure has left Nanking for Wuhu instead of coming back to Shanghai as was at first surmised, and that Viceroy Liu has, in consequence, sent a Taotai named Tao to Wuhu apparently to report upon the movements of the French cruiser *Descartes* in that vicinity.—*N. C. Daily News*.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

(Daily Press, 13th December.)

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at Wakefield and referring to China, said he believed an agreement with Russia was desirable and even necessary, if very serious complications were to be avoided. So runs a brief Reuter's message. The regret is that an agreement with the Power named was not arrived at years ago, in which case the recent friction and war alarms might have been avoided. Such an agreement, however, is only possible on the basis of spheres of influence or joint control, and of the two alternatives the former seems the preferable. In the popular mind the expressions "spheres of influence" and "the open door" were at first accepted as antithetical, whereas in truth they are perfectly reconcilable, a fact which is now securing tardy recognition? For instance, Mr. YERBURGH, M.P., addressing the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, said "he could see no reason "why the open door should not be maintained in the various spheres by arrangement between the Powers." It is probably the distrust of foreign Powers that has obscured this elementary truth, and in view of the policy of most of them being directed as a rule to securing special advantages for themselves rather than to the promotion of trade in general the distrust may be considered not altogether unjustified. But this is a case in which it would be possible to arrive at an agreement which would preclude the closing of the door. In Hongkong we keep the door wide enough open in all conscience, not because we are under any obligation to others so to do, but simply as a matter of sound policy. Germany has recognised the wisdom of that policy and in Shantung she is, as a contemporary puts it, inaugurating an era of prosperity by which all come, to whatever nationality they belong who care to put their shoulder to the wheel will benefit alike. Russia, we doubt not, would be willing to accept the same policy with reference to Manchuria if the other Powers would recognise that Chinese dependency as within her sphere of political influence. But whatever may be the decision with regard to Russia and Manchuria it is becoming increasingly evident that Britain cannot long delay the active assertion of her influence in the Yangtze region, which has been spoken of as her special sphere. The rumoured intention of France to send an expedition to Szechuen to effect the release of Father FLEURY if he be still alive or to avenge his death as the case may be, and the demands so ostentatiously preferred by the same Power at Shanghai, render it necessary for Britain to assert her claims in the region in question and to accept the responsibilities attaching thereto. But while attention is devoted to the Yangtze Valley it is to be hoped the West River Valley will not be overlooked, for that also we are justified in claiming as a sphere of British influence.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 9th December says:—Yesterday afternoon the First Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Phoenix* and about twenty of her complement did the French town, Sicawei, and Jessfield circuit, starting from the Race course on bicycles shortly after 3 o'clock. The bicycle is now officially recognised in Her Majesty's Navy, every encouragement being given to the men to excel in the manipulation of the wheel. The idea is two-fold: namely, on account of the healthy exercise and also with a view to active service. As yet, the machines found on board are the property of the officers, but there is little doubt that they will shortly be included in the naval outfit.

THE RACE OF ARMAMENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

(Daily Press 15th December.)

In an article on the defences of Saigon the *Courrier de Saigon* of the 3rd December says:—"Not three weeks ago thirteen "vessels of the Anglo-Japanese fleets were "awaiting orders from London to make a "descent upon the colony of Cochinchina, "during the Fashoda affair. In less time "than it takes to write it the enemy's "squadron would have carried all the positions, and we would have seen with dismay, "notwithstanding the guns mounted at Cape "St James, the Anglo-Japanese fleet anchored off Nha Be threatening Saigon "with a terrible bombardment." An Anglo-Japanese combination in reference to the Fashoda affair is a figment of our contemporary's imagination, but the suggested descent on Saigon is very likely what would happen in the event of hostilities breaking out between Great Britain and France. The moral, from the French point of view, is the necessity of increasing and strengthening the defences, and to drive it home the writer in our contemporary draws a hair-raising picture of the vulnerability of Saigon. "While our wearisome politicians "are discussing in sonorous phrases colonial "loans and the DREYFUS affair," he writes, "I close my eyes and see Saigon in flames, "I see the ruins covered with piles of the "slain and the channels running with "blood. I see, in short, a second edition of "Cavite and the final chapter of the "miserable work of an atrociously detestable Government which leads us "like veritable sheep of Panurge to final "and irreparable perdition." According to this somewhat sensational writer the Cape St. James forts are, in the opinion of naviesmen, utterly useless in view of the formidable means now available in sea warfare. And has one ever seen, he asks, forts at river mouths prevent a determined and numerous fleet forcing the passes? It is also urged that there are other channels than that past Cape St. James available, that of Soriap for instance. The writer therefore urges that the only hope of safety is in a fleet of torpedo boats and judiciously placed mines. This question of the defence of Indo-China has for some little time past been warmly agitated in the local press and is, apparently, engaging the serious attention of the authorities. Within the next few years we in the Far East are likely to see a good deal of the fierce race of armament which is proving so trying to the nations of Europe and which the Czar benignly seeks to moderate by a peaceful congress. Whatever may be the outcome of the deliberations of that congress, however, we may be well assured that Russia will not slacken her efforts to render Port Arthur impregnable and to accumulate a force in Far Eastern territory of sufficient strength to be available for offensive operations against her neighbours should occasion arise. France to the south of us appears to be entering on a similar course and it will be incumbent on our Government to see that the British forces in these waters and the defences of Hongkong and Weihaiwei are sufficient to cope with any hostile combination that may be formed against us.

Few people are aware that the *Ilis* Monument on the Shanghai Bund is made from the bronze of French guns carried off from the fortifications of Paris by the victorious Germans in 1870-71.—*China Gazette*.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPORT TRADE.

(Daily Press, 16th December.)

The slow progress of the British export trade has for some years past excited attention, and much discussion has taken place as to the true explanation thereof. The Consuls blame the manufacturer, but, as the *British Trade Journal* suggests, to argue that a manufacturer will not, out of sheer obstinacy, supply the goods ordered, is to place him on a level little above that of idiocy. Some other explanation must be looked for, and our contemporary finds it in foreign subsidies and bounties and the oppressive nature of our Trade Union regulations. This explanation, however, is almost as hackneyed as that of the Consuls, and, if it may be accepted as adequately accounting for the greater growth shown by the trade of various foreign nations as compared with that of Great Britain it stops short of showing that trade conducted on such lines is profitable or in itself a thing to be desired. The bounty-fet sugar trade of Germany, for instance, instead of bringing wealth to the exporting country means that the German people have to pay taxes in order to make a gift of so much per annum to the foreign consumers, the gift being represented by the difference between the sum for which the sugar is sold and its real value. Another explanation of the slow progress of our exports is advanced in a letter to the *Times* by Professor A. MARSHALL, which is of a refreshingly novel and optimistic character. The object of sending exports abroad is to get a return in imports, and Professor MARSHALL suggests that we already import from abroad nearly as much tropical and other produce, which we cannot raise ourselves, as we want; and that, as our real income increases, we prefer to spend its growing surplus largely on such personal services as conduce to domestic comfort, recreation, education, &c. "If," he says, "our gross imports are £450,000,000, of which we re-export some £60,000,000 directly, and perhaps rather more than as much concealed in the form of textile and metal manufactures, &c., that leaves a good £330,000,000 of foreign goods for our own use—say, something between a fifth and a fourth of our total income. I submit that it remains to be proved that it would be to our advantage to increase our consumption of foreign goods, at the expense as that needs must be of goods of our own making, or of the services of our own countrymen. If, for instance, the working classes have nearly as much bread and sugar and tea and tobacco as they want very urgently, and prefer to expend their growing real income in larger proportions on better sanitation, more holidays at the seaside, better and larger education, more sports, and sporting news, their choice is their own. A sage might suggest a little improvement here and there, but on the balance there seems no great matter for regret." This is cheerful, certainly, and, happily, the argument may to some extent be supported by ascertained facts. A country, like a merchant, must appraise the value of its business, not on the gross turn-over, but on the profit remaining at the annual stock-taking, and the British Budget compares favourably with those of the Continental nations. The steady reduction in the amount of our national debt is not indicative of commercial decadence, nor can the increase in the debts of several of the Continental nations be taken exactly as a sign

of prosperity. This optimistic view of the case must not, however, be allowed to blind us to the threatening nature of the competition to which we are exposed. It is not by bounties and subsidies alone that the trade of foreign nations has been built up, but by the introduction of improved methods and higher standards. As Professor MARSHALL says at the close of his letter, "though the broad figures of our foreign trade may give no just cause for alarm, there are many details which seem disquieting. That nation leads in trade, not which has the largest exports, but which puts into them the greatest amount of mind and energy and the least amount proportionately of crude labour. Our exports, no doubt, carry with them more mind than they ever did. But some other countries have been working their minds perhaps harder than we have; and it may be that, in comparison with them, our exports contain relatively less mind than they did earlier in the century." This point has for some time past been making itself felt in Great Britain and various schemes for the improvement of commercial and technical education have been set on foot. As another step in the same direction it is now proposed to establish a National Physical Laboratory, which, it is suggested, might render the same services to British industry as the Physikalische-technische Reichsanstalt at Charlottenburg does to that of Germany or the Paris Bureau Internationale des Poids et Mesures to that of France.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th December. Present: Messrs. R. M. Gray, (Chairman), T. Jackson, A. McCouchie, H. A. Ritchie, N. A. Siebs, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting (held 1st November) were read and confirmed.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER.

Read letter from Mr. Ho Amei handing in the resignation of the On Tai Insurance Company, Limited.

The Chairman said he understood the Company was being voluntarily wound up.

THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE.

Since the despatch of the Chamber's reply to the offer of the Government to appoint three members of the Chamber to conduct an inquiry as to the working of the Post Office, further complaints had reached the Chamber, from Messrs. Melchers & Co., 3rd and 19th Nov. Mr. H. G. Knight, R. E., 3rd Nov. Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co., 9th Nov. Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co., 9th Nov. Rev. R. F. Cobbold, 22nd Nov. which were read.

A letter had been received from Mr. G. C. C. Master (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master), dated 4th Nov., asking the Committee to reconsider their decision with regard to the offer of the Government, and further requesting them to call a meeting of the members to discuss the question.

To this a reply was returned on the 18th idem, stating that the Committee adhered to their decision, and did not see the necessity for calling a general meeting of members, but they would issue a circular asking each member to record his individual opinion, and if it should prove that the majority were in favour of an investigation by the Chamber they would then ask the Government to kindly renew their offer.

The Secretary reported that the result of the issue of the circular had been that seventy of the members had recorded their opinions, as follows:—

Endorsement of action of Committee—49
In favour of Mr. Master's suggestion—19
Two were neutral.

The large majority of members simply "endorsed" or "agreed with" the action of the Committee, but a number offered further observations, and these were read by the Chairman.

It was decided, in view of the assurance given in the Legislative Council by General Black, in the course of his farewell address, that he had forwarded recommendations to the Secretary of State which he believed would result in a great improvement of the Postal Service, to await events for the present.

THE PROPOSED WESTERN HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

After communication with Mr. Leigh, a letter was, on the 9th Nov., addressed to the Government in reply to the Colonial Secretary's despatch of the 22nd Oct., answering the questions therein contained categorically, and on the 1st Dec. an acknowledgement had been received in which His Excellency the Governor expresses regret that, "owing to the heavy expenditure which the work would involve he is unable for the present to recommend to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that such an undertaking should be entered upon."

The Chairman said they could do no more at present in the matter; they had made the suggestion, and the work, which was a necessary one, would probably have to be undertaken sooner or later, when funds permitted.

THE CASE OF THE BANK OF CHINA, & CO. (IN LIQUIDATION) v. CERTAIN CHINESE SHAREHOLDERS.

Read letter from the Shanghai Chamber referring to the judgement, recently delivered by the Taotai of Shanghai, in this case, on which they had addressed the British Minister at Peking, and hoped the Hongkong Chamber would support their action.

Resolved to address a letter to Sir Claude Macdonald bespeaking his influence in inducing the Tsungli Yamen to disallow the ruling of the Shanghai Taotai.

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman proposed that Mr. Walter Poate (of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) be invited to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Herbert Smith.

Mr. Jackson seconded.

Carried unanimously.

This concluded the business.

(Correspondence.)

THE POST OFFICE.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1898.
R. Chatterton Wilcox, Esq., Secretary, The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—As the representative here of my firm, who are members of the Chamber of Commerce, I shall be glad if your Committee will reconsider the decision arrived at by them at their last meeting held on the 1st instant (a report of which appeared in the *Daily Press* of 9th instant); with regard to the offer of the Government, as contained in the acting Colonial Secretary's letters to you of the 21st ultimo, to appoint a Commission of three members of and nominated by the Chamber of Commerce to conduct the suggested enquiry into the working of the Post Office with reference to the recent complaints concerning missing correspondence.

I wish to draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that the offer made was not confined to the appointment of three members from amongst the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce but three from amongst the general body of members (including, of course, members of the Committee), to be nominated, not by the Committee alone, but by the members of the Chamber of Commerce generally.

Having regard to the fact that the shortcomings of the local Post Office affect the public generally and members of the Chamber particularly the duty of the Committee, on the offer being made, was clearly to call a general meeting of the members of the Chamber and place such offer before them, leaving it to them to accept or reject it. This the Committee have not attempted to do.

I wish to record my protest against the action of the Committee and now request the

to call a meeting of the members and submit the offer to them and allow the matter to be discussed.

I shall be glad to receive a reply to this letter stating what course the Committee propose to take.

I reserve to myself the right to publish this letter and any further correspondence which may take place, seeing that the proceedings of the Committee at their meeting held on the 1st instant have been published and further on the ground that the subject is not one affecting the Committee alone but the members of the Chamber and public generally.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

G. C. C. MASTER.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1898.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 14th inst. asking the Committee to reconsider the decision arrived at by them at their last meeting with regard to the offer of the Government to appoint a Commission of three members of the Chamber to conduct the suggested inquiry into the working of the Post Office has received their attention.

In reply I am instructed to say that, after considering your letter, they adhere to their original opinion, that the Government are best qualified to conduct an investigation into the working of the Postal Department; but they have no desire to deprive the members of the Chamber of the opportunity offered by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government should the members themselves wish to embrace it. At the same time, the Committee do not see that the occasion calls for a general meeting, as the views of the members can be more readily attained by issue of a circular asking each member to record his individual opinion, and, if in favour of investigation by the Chamber, whether willing to serve. In the event of the members proving favourable to such a course, the Committee will then request the Government to be good enough to reneue their offer.

This correspondence will be published, as usual, with other letters.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

G. C. C. Master, Esq.

WESTERN HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1898.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee to hand you a copy of the reply of the Government to the Chamber's letter of the 10th September endorsing your suggestion for the construction of a Western Harbour of Refuge for small craft. You will observe that the Government question the accuracy of your estimate as to the acreage of deep water in the area behind the suggested break-water.

It would probably facilitate the object in view if you were to supply a sketch plan of the proposed harbour of refuge, which would afford the Government the information they desire.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

R. K. Leigh, Esq., C.E.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1898.

R. Chatterton Wilcox, Esq., Secretary, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of 2nd instant giving cover to copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary dated 22nd Oct. I forward you herewith a chart of the harbour on which I have shown the proposed Western Break-water, colouring in red the area which in my opinion this breakwater would protect, and in support of that opinion I can only say that during a residence of 19 years there has not been a single gale from a direction that small craft would not have been quite safe in this area with such a breakwater.—Yours faithfully,

R. K. LEIGH.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1898.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter (No. 1963) of the 22nd ult. regarding the proposed formation of a Harbour of Refuge for small craft west of the Slaughter House, and in

which the Government propound several questions to this Chamber.

In reply, I am instructed to state:—

1.—The question as to how a breakwater 400 yards in length could furnish a deep water refuge of some eighty acres has been referred to Mr. Leigh, a copy of whose reply is appended herewith, together with a chart having the respective deep water areas at Causeway Bay and inside the proposed breakwater at Slaughter House Point coloured in red.

2.—The Committee are of opinion that the cost of this Refuge should be paid for out of the general revenue of the colony. The work would be primarily for the benefit of Chinese boat-people, and should come out of the taxes to which the Chinese population largely contribute. The Committee would strongly deprecate any proposal to provide the funds by the imposition of any special tax on shipping, which, as a threatened renewal of the attempt to destroy the freedom of the port, they could only regard as a retrograde movement, calculated to prove injurious to the interests of the colony.

3.—With regard to the influence the formation of this Refuge might have on the property of the adjacent Marine Lotholders, the Committee have not made any special inquiries, but they see no reason to anticipate objection on the part of the lotholders, whose property would not, they think, be adversely affected by its erection. This is, however, rather a matter for the Government to consider and ascertain, since, if the work be undertaken, it would be carried out under their superintendence.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,

Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 1st December, 1898.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 9th November last, and to previous correspondence on the subject of the construction of a harbour of refuge west of the Slaughter House, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of your Chamber that His Excellency the Governor regrets that, owing to the heavy expenditure which the work would involve, he is unable for the present to recommend to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that such an undertaking should be entered upon.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

R. Chatterton Wilcox, Esq., Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

THE BANK OF CHINA CASE.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, 14th November, 1898.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to forward you a copy of the letter addressed to H.B.M.'s Minister on 31st ult., on the subject of the judgement delivered by the Taotai recently in the case of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ltd. (in liq.), versus Certain Chinese Shareholders. As this is a matter that seriously affects in various ways the business relations between foreigners and Chinese, and may have far-reaching effects if allowed to pass without vigorous protest, my Committee hope that your Chamber can see its way to support the action taken by them.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

DRUMMOND HAY,

Secretary.

R. Chatterton Wilcox, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1898.
Drummond Hay, Esq., Secretary, Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th ult. in which you intended to enclose a copy of the letter addressed on the 31st October by your Chamber to H. B. M.'s Minister at Peking on the subject of the judgement delivered by the Taotai of Shanghai in the case of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ltd. (in liquidation), versus certain Chinese shareholders, and asking for the support of this Chamber in the action taken.

The question was duly considered at the monthly meeting of the Committee on the 6th instant and it was decided to address a letter to the British Minister urging him to take steps to protest against the Taotai's decision, a copy of which I now beg to enclose.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1898.

Sir,—The attention of the Committee of the Chamber has been drawn to the judgement recently given by the Taotai of Shanghai in the case of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited (in liquidation), versus certain Chinese shareholders. The effect of this judgement (a copy of which, I understand, has been forwarded to your Excellency), if upheld, cannot fail to prove most disastrous to foreign interests in China inasmuch as it practically absolves the natives from all responsibility with regard to the unpaid liability on shares subscribed for by them in British limited joint stock companies, and, as a consequence, seriously impair the security of such Companies' reserve liabilities.

Moreover, should the Taotai's ruling be allowed, foreign shareholders in joint stock undertakings would be placed at a most unfair disadvantage vis-à-vis native shareholders. The logical outcome of such injustice would also recoil on the Chinese in excluding them from the roster of all foreign companies where any liability is attached, but that perhaps is not an argument to which the Chinese Government will pay much attention.

The Committee trust that your Excellency will be able to convince the Tsung-li Yamen of the injustice and folly of the Taotai's decision, pointing out the fact that Chinese subscribers to foreign stock do so with their eyes open to the liability on the shares they take up, and that you will insist upon the legality of enforcing such obligations.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. M. GRAY,

Chairman.

To His Excellency Sir Claude Macdonald,
K.C.M.G., K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Minister in China.

LOSS OF A JAPANESE STEAMER

COLLISION WITH THE P. AND O.
STEAMER "BRINDISI."

A telegram has been received at the P. and O. Office to the effect that early on Tuesday morning the Japanese steamer *Yayeyama* collided with the P. and O. steamer *Brindisi* while the latter lay at anchor at Bakan, near Moji. The *Yayeyama* sank almost immediately but no lives were lost, whilst the *Brindisi* escaped with a little damage to her bows.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

CIVILIANS VERSUS MILITARY.

MORE CREDIT FOR HONGKONG ENGINEERS.

REPORTS OF AMERICAN GENERALS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 6th December.

The last few days have witnessed unusual activity at the headquarters of the insurgents at Malolos. The long drawn out deliberations of the Peace Conference in Paris, and the numerous cablegrams appearing in the Manila papers, combined with the excitable reports circulated by the Spanish Club or Casino, are proving a severe strain on the Filipino diplomatic and military men. It is a hard enough task to organize and equip an army composed of men the greater number of whom are total strangers to life in arms, but to hold them together without unusual incentives and at least occasional fighting, is a labour well worthy of all the energies of the able men that Aguinaldo has gathered about him.

Considerable feeling has been aroused over the publication of several excitable articles in the Filipino papers of Manila. One of these papers, the *Independencia*, has always been looked upon by the people in general as reflect,

ing the ideas and sentiments of Sr. Paterno, the president of the native Congress; and in this capacity its utterances have been regarded as semi-official. This paper has been the boldest in advancing the Filipino cause and calling aloud that the natives will have nothing but independence and are in a position to fight until they get it or perish in the attempt. The time is ripe for the consideration of the question. These ambitious, energetic, growing people have reached a point where it takes the utmost effort of their brightest men to cope with the problem before them. Roughly speaking the natives are divided into two natural classes, one the military and the other the civilian agricultural. There is a marked tendency all over the island of Luzon, and it is reported also over the productive southern provinces, to return to the regular pursuits of agriculture, weaving, fishing, and so on. Support for the cause of liberty still flows willingly into the coffers at Malolos, but the civilian class is anxious for the end of hostilities or preparations for them. Hemp and coffee buyers and many speculators are getting into the various productive districts and offering good prices, which the growers would be only too anxious to accept, if they had the men, time, and resources to raise crops. The agricultural element is gradually, almost unconsciously, undermining the military, which at present holds all the glory and attractiveness that has ever been accorded to brass buttons, shining ornaments, and dangling swords.

The interests of these two sets of people are distinctly at odds. By that it is not meant that there is any display of antagonism at the present time, but unsuspectingly they are beginning to work one against the other. It is most natural that those who compose the powers of the military element as well as many of the lesser factors, should and do hope for the retention of the present heavy standing army; while on the other hand the great mass of people from whom these men are drawing their sustenance and means of display fail to see wherein they are to any extent the gainers. Taxes have been increased and port duties and levies of various natures placed upon the crops, causing more or less inconvenience; and besides these things a show of military strength has always been unpopular with the natives. That and the Spaniards have always been too closely linked to admit of a sudden separation of the ideas, even though the strength be composed of native soldiers.

To the casual observer there is apparently little friction and the tangled questions devolving upon the fathers of this rapidly growing, self-reliant, and pugnacious child-nation are being handled with exceptional ability and discretion; but there are unmistakable evidences of the hidden forces that are at work gradually and irresistibly advancing until they must soon be the leading question of the day.

However, it is possible that, before the natives realize that these two questions are confronting them and assuming such magnitude that they will not admit of being overlooked, the United States will have stepped in and settled the problem for good and all. But on the other hand, people, like plants and animals, mature very quickly in this tropical country, and assuming, not without reason, that the entire international question will not be settled before the lapse of the next six months, local matters will have had ample time in which to come to a head.

\$3,000 FOR CHRISTMAS DINNER AND MORE COMING.

Some few days ago Dr. Sanger, an American dentist, headed a subscription list with \$100, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to getting up a Christmas dinner for the sick soldiers of Manila. Money has been pouring in from all quarters and to-day the list has reached \$980. U.S. Consul Williams has taken a lively interest in the movement and has proposed to Dr. Sanger, appealing to the noble sentiments of a victorious people, to extend the original limitation of the dinner to American sick soldiers, and include our unfortunate prisoners. Answers have not yet been received, but it is expected that the suggestion will be acted upon, and Christmas day will be one long to be remembered by all the military of Manila, both Spanish and American.

MORE CREDIT FOR HONGKONG ENGINEERS.

After weeks of steady work the sunken Spanish steamer *Isla de Cuba* has been raised and fitted with her own steam, by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. On Sunday last she made her trial trip flying the stars and stripes, and registered a speed of 11½ knots. Her appearance was loudly cheered by the members of the fleet.

THE GENERALS' REPORTS.

Generals Anderson and McArthur have handed in their reports and publication has been permitted. Both officers briefly outline the work of August 13th in detail and credit is unstintingly bestowed upon deserving officers and men.

The total of casualties in the taking of Manila from the beginning until the troops occupied the city amounted to 122. On August 13th there were five killed and forty-three wounded; previous to this in the trenches there were fourteen deaths and sixty wounded.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

The work of landing and quartering the new troops goes on slowly. A battalion of the Tennessee Regiment has pitched tents on the large open space adjoining the Luneta. The engineers have selected locations on the high ground about three and a half miles outside of Manila. The place is naturally well drained and in a healthy situation; it is very likely that some of the troops now quartered in the city, probably the Third Artillery and one regiment of Volunteers, will be sent into camp for the dry season, thus relieving the cramped conditions.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held on the 15th December. The Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. J. Dyer Ball (Acting Registrar-General), and Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health and Acting Secretary).

THE IMPORTATION OF DOGS.—DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The following draft regulations for the importation of dogs into the colony were submitted:—

I. GENERAL.

1.—Imported dogs will be permitted to land in this colony subject to the follow restrictions:—(a) On production of a certificate from a veterinary surgeon or a medical officer of health or a British Consul that no case of rabies has been known to occur in any district in which the dog has been kept for the six months prior to the date of shipment; and (b) a statutory declaration by the captain of the vessel (or by the importer if he has travelled with the dog) that no case of rabies occurred during the voyage.

2.—In default of the two above-named certificates, the dog shall be kept in quarantine, in a building to be set apart for the purpose by the Government, for a period of three months from the date of importation at the expense of the owner. Upon production of the above certificates to the Captain Superintendent of Police, or upon the expiration of the period of quarantine, a license and a badge will be issued and any dog permitted to land or found at large without such badge shall be forthwith destroyed.

3.—Permits shall be issued by the Captain Superintendent of Police to the owners of sporting dogs that have already been licensed in the colony to enable such dogs when taken into Chinese territory to be brought back therefrom, on the condition that such dogs will not be permitted to land at any port or place at which rabies is known or has been declared to exist within a period of six months prior to the date of such landing.

II. SPECIAL.

No dog brought from the port or settlement of Shanghai will be permitted to land in this colony for a period of 12 months from the date of this notification.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—How would you define a place?

Dr. CLARK—Place is a locality. Port or place is already used in the quarantine regulations. It is a recognised legal expression. I

do not think there would be any difficulty about that.

Mr. DYER BALL said it seemed to him that this was a very important matter. They started it by a representation to the Government, and they did not confine themselves simply to the one port of Shanghai, which was at present infected, but they wished to make regulations to preserve the colony intact from this dreadful disease as far as they possibly could. They were not acting in a way foreign to other branches of the empire, because such regulations were enforced in Singapore and also in Australia. Dogs were practically forbidden to land in Australia, so he understood, and he thought this showed that they were not taking exceptional action in the matter. When they considered what a frightful disease hydrophobia was, how it was well nigh impossible of cure, he thought most drastic measures were necessary in order to prevent the colony from being infected. He must say he felt very strongly on the subject. About a year ago he lost a near relative from hydrophobia, and this had brought the matter very close to his mind, and he thought it was almost impossible for them to take too strong measures, within a common sense view of the subject, to try and preserve themselves intact in this colony from this frightful disease. If the matter was ready for proposal he would propose that the regulations be accepted and forwarded to the Government.

Dr. CLARK—I move that the regulations be accepted and forwarded to the Government.

Mr. DYER BALL—I second that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—said he had had a great deal to do with dogs, and he thought they were more likely to bring hydrophobia by locking up a number of dogs together in quarantine for a period of three months than by letting them go free. In this colony in particular dogs required a great deal of care, and the only place where European dogs enjoyed good health was at the Peak. He saw a good deal of difficulty in putting these quarantine regulations into force, and he did not see that as yet any urgent necessity had arrived. The measures taken so far by the Dogs' Ordinance, which had weeded out a lot of underfed and ill-cared for dogs, had been productive of very good results. They had not had a case of hydrophobia for the past five years. It seemed to him for the present it was quite sufficient that there was power to prohibit the importation of dogs from the place where hydrophobia prevailed, and if that power were given it would have to be widely meant, so that the importation of dogs would also be prohibited from ports of call between certain places and the colony. For instance if they had hydrophobia at Shanghai, power could be given not only to prohibit the importation of dogs from Shanghai and but from Shanghai and places of call. It seemed to him that that would be sufficient. They must not forget that in this matter as in other matters Hongkong stood in a very exceptional and peculiar position. They were a large distributing centre. They were only separated from the mainland of China by a very short space of water, and they were altogether on a different footing from a place like Singapore, where there was not a continued going and coming almost of animals of all sorts. He begged to move as an amendment that these general regulations be not adopted, and that the Government be recommended to prohibit the importation of dogs from any place or places at which hydrophobia may prevail and from the ports of call between such place or places and the colony.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY seconded.

On the matter being put to the meeting two voted for the amendment and two for the resolution, and it was accordingly agreed to forward both to the Government, with the names of the movers and seconders.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

The mortality returns for the colony of Hongkong for the week ending November 26th show a death rate of 16.9, against 18.2 for the previous week and 20.9 for the corresponding week last year. The death rate for the following week was 18.6, against 31 last year.

The returns for Macao for the week ending Nov. 27th show 57 deaths and for the following week 54.

The Board then adjourned.

PIRACY NEAR PING HOI.

TWO MEN KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED.

On Saturday evening the occupants of a junk which had left the harbour the previous day gave the police at the Hung Hom Station details of a desperate encounter which they had had that morning with a number of pirates near Ping Hoi. Though the junk was unarmed and was assailed by a numerous body of men who carried guns, spears, and choppers, those on board made a good fight, managing to keep the pirates at bay for some time by heaving ballast on to them. Ultimately they had to give way when two of their number had been shot dead and four others seriously wounded and the pirates ransacked the boat, taking away \$100 and seven boxes of clothing. The men killed were Kwok Kau and Leung Liu. The wounded men are now in the Government Civil Hospital.

At the Magistracy on Tuesday Commander Hastings held an enquiry, being assisted by a jury consisting of Messrs. A. M. Shoumann, F. X. de Rozario, and J. T. Prestage.

Dr. Thomson was the first witness called. He said the body the jury had just viewed with the bullet wounds was that of Kwok Kau. He made an internal examination of the head. The mouth was much lacerated by a gunshot wound. The lower jaw was fractured and several teeth knocked out of the upper jaw. There were ten wounds of entrance of buck shot on the face and left shoulder. None of the shots had entered the brain. He produced five of the shots removed from the face and one from the shoulder. He was of opinion that death was due to gunshot wounds. There were several small hemorrhages on the surface of the brain due to concussion of the brain. The other body was that of Leung Liu, who was about 20 years of age. One bullet had penetrated the body near the nipple, fractured the third rib and passed through the lung. Another bullet entered about three inches higher up, and passed between the first and second ribs and through the lung. There were two bruises on the chest which seemed to have been made by spent bullets. One of the bullets had passed through three or four coats worn by the man and had stopped at the fourth, leaving a mark on the skin. One of the bullets was lying free of the chest and the other went into the back bone between the skin and the third dorsal vertebrae. He was of opinion that the cause of death was shock due to gunshot wounds. Kwok Kau was a man about 27. Both were well nourished, healthy looking men.

Lo Tak Fat said—I am master of the Hop Shun Li fishing junk of 851 piculs capacity; Hongkong license numbered 5,6694. We carried no arms whatever. We carried a crew of 20 men, besides women and children. The other two partners were on board, Leung Lun Ko and Lo Un Ho. The latter has been wounded and is in Hospital. She was a three-masted junk. We left Hung Hom on the morning of the 9th inst at seven o'clock in ballast and proceeded N.E. for Kit Shek. Some of the crew were newly engaged and some had been on board a month or so. At about eight o'clock the following morning, when we were nearing Ping Hoi, in Chinese waters, we saw two boats about 200 yards off the leeward on our starboard side. There was no wind. The boats were row boats coming towards us. The boats divided and came up one on each quarter and the occupants began firing at us with muskets. We got up our ballast and threw it at them to prevent their boarding us. They came alongside and threw grenades, which exploded on our decks. They boarded us. Before boarding us they shot Leung Lin and Kwok Kau. The latter was one of the crew. They shot them whilst they were standing on the gunwale heaving ballast at the pirates. On boarding they cut down with choppers and spears Kwok Fu and Shak Ng (two of the crew) and Lo Shu Fuk (son of Lo Un Ho, one of the masters) and hove them overboard. They wounded four men—Lo Un Ho, Lo Un Fu (my uncle and one of the crew), Leung Wo (son of one of the masters), and Ah Cheung (one of the crew). They were on board about half-an-hour, robbing the masters of \$100 in small coin and seven boxes of clothing, belonging to both the crew and the masters. I don't know the value of the clothing. They also took one

clock value \$5. As soon as the pirates left I made sail for Hongkong, arriving here at seven p.m. on the 10th inst. I reported to the police. I have to-day seen the bodies of Leung Liu and Kwok Kau. I pointed them out to the doctor at the public mortuary. All my crew returned with me; none joined the pirates. There were other junks in sight at the time but a great distance off. I could recognise some ten of the pirates. When the pirates entered I hid in one of the cabins and when they were ransacking the junk they wounded me on the left ankle with a spear. (He showed a scratch). They beat my uncle. They did not molest the women and children. They took their bracelets and ear-rings.

Leung Sun Ko, another partner, corroborated.

John Gauld, P.S. 59, said that on the 10th inst., at 9.20 p.m., the second witness went to Hung Hom Police Station and made a report. Witness removed two dead bodies from the junk to the mortuary and four wounded men to the Government Civil Hospital. The wounds were cuts on the head except in the case of one man who had a gunshot wound in the left arm.

The jury returned the following verdict, "Murdered by pirates in Chinese waters."

PROPOSED BUILDING ON GLENEALY.

12th December.

Hongkong residents will learn with regret that Glenealy, one of the prettiest spots in the colony and one which invariably excites the admiration of visitors, is to be invaded by the builder. The west side, between the United States Consulate and the pumping station, is, we understand, privately owned ground, and the owners have decided to utilise their property by building upon it. This ground has hitherto been kept in order by the Government, being planted with palms and ferns, and probably most people have been under the impression that it was Government land. The place has generally been considered an annexe of the Botanic Gardens, and if steps could be taken to reserve it as such it would, we think, afford general satisfaction. We hear also that the owners of the building occupied by the American Consulate, which has rather extensive grounds, have it in contemplation on the expiry of the present lease to pull down the building and erect as many houses as the site will accommodate.

16th December.

The work of clearing the ground on the west side of Glenealy for building operations was, we believe, to have commenced some days ago. The fact that no start has yet been made warrants the hope that steps are being taken to preserve this beautiful spot. Amongst the European community there seems to be but one opinion on the subject, and that is, that the land in question should be resumed by the Government.

PRESENTATION TO MR. NORTON-KYSHE.

Two interesting presentations took place in the Registrar's room at the Supreme Court at noon on 13th Dec. The Registrar, Mr. J. W. Norton Kyshe, left for England on the 14th in the *Ceylon* on leave, and it says much for the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties and his unfailing urbanity towards all who have come in contact with him that not only was he the recipient of a token of the esteem in which he is held by the Court staff, but also of an exceedingly flattering testimonial from the Chinese community of Hongkong. The latter presented to him a splendidly prepared address, bound in green velvet and mounted in silver, and the former an address in an oakwood frame. Each address made a complimentary reference to the valuable work which has but recently issued from Mr. Kyshe's pen—"The history of the laws and courts of Hongkong"—a work which has been received by a chorus of eulogiums throughout the colony, and a work which will serve as a lasting monument to the author. We feel sure all our readers will join with us in re-echoing the hope that Mr. and Mrs. Kyshe will have a pleasant voyage and will be all the better in health for their well earned holiday.

The first address presented was that from the Chinese merchants.

Mr. CHAU TSENG FAT said—I have been asked by the Chinese merchants to call upon you and to present you with an address. During the few years you have been in this colony as Registrar of Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Administrator and Land Officer, you have rendered valuable assistance to the Chinese, especially to those who came in contact with you. We cannot allow you to leave us without expressing our gratitude to you, and also to wish you and Mrs. Kyshe a pleasant voyage, and we sincerely hope that you will soon be promoted to a higher position. On behalf of the Chinese merchants who are now before you, I beg to hand you the address, and trust you will be pleased to accept it. But before handing it over to you, I wish you will be good enough to allow one of your officers, Mr. Mok Man Cheung, to read the address.

Mr. MOK MAN CHEUNG read the address, which was in the following terms:—

"Hongkong, 12th December, 1898.

"JAMES WILLIAM NORTON-KYSHE, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Official Administrator, Registrar of Companies, and Officer, &c., &c., Hongkong.

"We, the undersigned, take the liberty to acknowledge the valuable services which you have rendered to the public in this colony during the time you have been Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. We can testify that you have performed your various duties with fidelity and unremitting attention, and that the public here are loud in their praises of your ability and faithfulness to duty. We appreciate you not only for your fidelity and integrity in the discharge of your duties as a public officer, but also for your kindness and civility towards us whenever we have had occasion to approach you. We have noted with great pleasure that you have so ably compiled and published a very valuable work designed "The History of the Laws and Courts of Hongkong." The work will certainly ever prove a monument of your industry and will moreover be of use, not only to ourselves, but to the rising generation of English-speaking Chinese. We also note with equal gratification that in all matters both public and private, you have ever been ready and cheerful in affording us the benefit of your advice. Your candour and frankness have ensured for you the good-will of all nationalities, especially the Chinese who have been thrown in contact with you, and all those who know you always feel happy to cultivate your friendship. Your unquestionable ability undoubtedly must have induced Her Majesty's Government to appoint you to the Registrarship of this colony from Singapore, where we have heard you were very much respected and esteemed.

"Now as you are about to proceed to England with your family, we cannot but express our regret at your departure.

"We beg to present you with this address in testimony of the sincere good-will and respect entertained for you, and we venture to hope you will do us the honour of accepting it as an acknowledgment by ourselves of your valuable services.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish you and your family a pleasant, calm, and safe voyage; and sincerely hope that you will derive rest and great benefit from your sojourn in England.—We have the honour to be, Sir, Yours most truly."

(Here follow signatures and chops.)

The address is bound in green plush, with silver corners of dragon design, and a central shield bears the following inscription:—"To James W. Norton-Kyshe, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, from the Chinese merchants, on his departure from the colony, December, 1898."

Mr. Kyshe said—It is gratifying to me as a high official of the Supreme Court to find by the magnificent testimonial which you have presented to me—unknown of your intention but a few moments ago—that you so fully acknowledge the services which I have been able to render to yourselves and countrymen as a public servant in the faithful discharge of his duties. In no department of the service is an official in a better position to make himself appreciated than that connected with the administration of justice, and so far as I am concerned I can assure you that no stone have

I left unturned which could make you understand that when entering my office you were there to find yourselves on a footing of equality with any of Her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects seeking what assistance our benign laws could confer upon you. These were my positive instructions to my subordinates on my assumption of duty in Hongkong, and I am pleased to think that on no occasion has it ever been brought to my notice that you were deprived of that assistance whenever you sought for it. For my part, I have done for you what right consonant with justice demanded. Those of you who have sought my advice from time to time well know how earnest I have been in discouraging litigation whenever it was possible to avoid such, and I am glad to know that in several instances I have been successful. I appreciate your testimonial for the little I have been able to do for you. Your allusion to my career in the Straits Settlements brings back very pleasant reminiscences to my mind. I laboured for fifteen years in that colony. There, as here, my services were appreciated by your fellow countrymen, and I now hold up to your view two addresses which were presented to me by the Chinese and other nationalities in Singapore so long ago as in 1884 when I relinquished magisterial duties in that settlement. Although a stranger to Hongkong itself, on my arrival I soon found that the people were no strangers to me. Here, as in the Straits, the backbone of the population is Chinese, and except for change of scene I soon found myself completely at home; and hence the reason probably why, if I may be allowed to say so, I have been able to make my services appreciated. Believe me when I tell you under no Power could the Chinese be a more free people than under British rule. I have often spoken to some of the leading Chinese on the subject, and it is satisfactory to know how much those in that vast empire from which you come appreciate the benefits they derive from being connected with us. This is a matter, gentlemen, that I need not go into further. During my stay here, I have done in my own quiet way, not as a judge in public, but as a Court official sitting in his own Chambers, what good I could, and your kind reference to my recently published work is fully appreciated by me. I shall now carry away with me the highest memento that I could possibly have received, namely, the knowledge that as a public servant specially appointed by the Home Government I have done my duty faithfully towards those who constitute the majority of Her Majesty's subjects and of the foreign community of Hongkong. I thank you for your kind wishes to myself and family and particularly for your magnificent address which I shall hand down to my family as an heirloom.

Mr. Kyshe then shook hands with the Chinese gentleman forming the deputation.

The members of the Registry staff then entered the room, and Mr. SETH said—Sir, the pleasing duty of presenting an address to you, signed by the officers of this Court, has been imposed upon me, but as time is pressing and I know you have only a few hours within which to get ready for your voyage, I will not detain you by prefacing this address, but will simply proceed to read it with your permission:—

“Supreme Courts,
13th December, 1898.

“JAMES—WILLIAM NORTON-KYSHE, Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, etc., etc.

“SIR.—We are sorry to learn that you are about to leave us, but we shall be glad to know, and trust that you will enjoy your well-earned and deserved holiday. Before you take your departure, will you allow us to express our sincere gratitude for the very kind treatment we have received at your hands since your assumption of the duties of the office of Registrar of the Supreme Court of this colony.

“2.—Having regard to your abilities and your long and meritorious service, you may be selected for promotion to a higher appointment either in this or some other of Her Majesty's possessions, in which case you will have our best wishes.

“3.—Your abilities, tact, and sense of justice, as well as your gentlemanly feelings towards ourselves, are too well known for us to dilate upon those points.

“4.—Your latest work, ‘The History of the Laws and Courts of Hongkong including Consular Jurisdiction in China and Japan,’ is greatly appreciated by ourselves, and as we have been informed has met with that reception which it deserved at the hands of the community.

“5.—We, as officers of this Department, know the energy, time, and trouble you have expended, and the enormous difficulties you have encountered in producing this valuable, useful, and interesting work.

“6.—It now only remains for us to wish you and Mrs. Norton-Kyshe *bon voyage*; that you may both have a pleasant holiday at home with health to enjoy the same; and with the best compliments of the season.—We remain, Sir, Yours obediently,

(Here follow signatures of the officers of the Registry, including those of the Land Office.)

Mr. KYSHE said—Mr. Seth and other officers constituting the staff of my Department, I feel highly honoured at the various demonstrations of feeling which have been shown me, and flattered at the address which you have done me the honour of presenting to me. You will remember that on my assumption of duty in Hongkong I assembled every one of you, including the interpretation staff, and told you that if you wished me to be a friend of yours that you were first to show me that you were friends of mine. Gentlemen, I have not been deceived. As fellow workers I believe we have all done well and if I have personally been at all successful and been able to win the confidence of the suitors of all nationalities in this colony, it is due greatly to the assistance which I have received from you. As the head of one of the most important departments of the service in Hongkong I could not have wished for a better staff. To Mr. Seth and to Mr. Hazeland, the Deputy Registrars, as to Mr. Jones, who is now doing duty for Mr. Hazeland, I have nothing to say but the highest praise. And this applies as well to Mr. Bruce Shepherd, the Deputy Land Officer. If I have been successful it is due as I have said, gentlemen, to you whose names I have mentioned, as well as to Messrs. Xavier and D'Almada e Castro, clerks to the judges and to myself, and to Mr. Sofiad, assistant clerk and interpreter, another recent acquisition in my office, and I may add also to the great assistance I have also received from the bailiffs and though by no means least, to the interpreters who have one and all done their duty well. I wish to place on record, gentlemen, the assistance which I have received from you. It may prove of little use but to me it is a duty and a pleasing one. Believe me that the secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes; that is and has been my guiding principle. Honesty is the best policy—stick to that and go forward fearlessly. Mr. Seth, as you are aware, has been appointed to act as my *locum tenens* during my absence. This ought, gentlemen, to be an encouragement to Mr. Seth and you all. I am pleased to think that I carry away your best wishes, shewing the public the friendly spirit which has guided you towards myself. I leave Hongkong perfectly satisfied that my office could not be in better hands than yourselves, with my friend and fellow barrister, Mr. Seth, at the helm.

According to a Tokyo press despatch the Kato Lunatic Asylum at Hongo was destroyed by fire on the 2nd December, six patients being burnt to death.

According to a Tientsin dispatch Li Hung-chang took away with him sixteen students for service on the Yellow River Commission. They have been selected partly from the Engineer Cadet Corps of the Tientsin Military and partly from the engineering school attached to the Kaiping Colliery at Tongshan. This corps will be set to work at surveying and drawing maps of the whole course of the Yellow River, in the provinces of Honan and Shantung, for presentation hereafter to the Empress Dowager. General Tchong Ki-tong, of Shanghai, who was to have had charge of the administration of the new Chinese Bund, has also joined the ex-Viceroy's staff, as well as several foreigners. —N. C. Daily News.

THE “DOSING” SHOOTING CASE. TRIAL OF CAPTAIN TOULMIN AT CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

CANTON, 8th December.

At the United States Consulate this morning Captain Richard Toulmin was brought before Mr. H. R. Williams (Acting Consul-in-Charge, acting judicially), assisted by Consul-General Goodnow, with Messrs. E. B. Ward, J. J. Lossus, H. K. Shoemaker, and J. S. Murray (all American citizens) as associates.

The indictment reads as follows:—“That you Richard Toulmin did feloniously and wilfully and of your malice aforethought kill and murder one Cheng Lei San on-board the American ship *Dosing* at Wuchow on the 7th day of July, 1898; and also that you Richard Toulmin did unlawfully kill and slay one Cheng Lei San on the date and year aforesaid.” Soon after the occurrence mentioned in the indictment the prisoner was removed to Shanghai in charge of Mr. V. A. Rozario, deputy-marshal at the U.S. Consulate, arriving back at Canton on Tuesday, when he was lodged in the British Consular Gaol.

In addition to Messrs. Goodnow and Williams and the associates, seats were occupied on a raised platform at one end of the room by Commander Walker, of U.S.S. *Concord*; Mr. Mansfield, Acting British Consul; the Namhoi Magistrate and his interpreter; and the foreign secretary to the Viceroy (Mr. Kung.) There was a large attendance of the general public.

Mr. G. K. H. Brutton appeared for the prosecution and Mr. C. Dick Melbourne for the defence.

The Clerk of the Court (Mr. A. de Silva) read the indictment over to the prisoner and then put to him the usual question, “What say you, guilty or not guilty?”

Prisoner—Not guilty.

Mr. Melbourne—If your honour pleases, is there any objection to Captain Toulmin sitting down during this trial?

Mr. Williams—No.

Mr. Brutton, in opening the case for the prosecution, said he thought it necessary to define to them exactly what this charge of murder was—that was, the legal definition of the term murder. It had been defined as follows:—“When a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being with malice aforethought either expressed or implied.” They would notice that there were different essentials necessary to be proved in order that a crime should constitute murder. In the first place a person had to be of sound memory and discretion; secondly, that the killing must be unlawful—that was, that there must be no justification or excuse for the killing—and there must be malice aforethought. Malice was of two kinds—express and implied. “Express” malice did not mean that there was any personal ill will shown by the accused or the person who committed the crime against the person who was killed. It meant that the crime as committed showed that there was some cruelty by the person killing to the person killed. That was practically what they called “express” malice. “Implied” malice was nearly always presumed in law. That was, it was not for the prosecution to show that there was any justification or excuse for killing. If no justification or excuse was shown then malice was always implied in law. Therefore it was for the accused to show that there was justification or excuse for the killing. If that could not be shown then malice was presumed in law. Therefore it was not for the prosecution to attempt to show malice, but the very fact of killing presumed malice. That, shortly, was what murder was. As to the facts of the case, it appeared that the American ship *Dosing* left Hongkong on the 4th July of this year in the afternoon with the accused on board as captain and Cheng Lei San, the deceased, as comprador. At about three o'clock on the morning of the 7th July the ship arrived at Wuchow and anchored there. At about eight o'clock in the morning

there was some disturbance between the accused and his boy. Apparently the accused was under the impression that his boy had not obeyed some of his orders, and he boxed the boy's ears, bumped his head on the deck, and made him kow-tow to him. The boy being frightened jumped into a sampan and went away. The accused then went into his cabin and brought out a revolver, which he pointed at his boy but did not fire. He then abused Cheng Lei San. He did not know what for, but apparently it had something to do with the boy. A witness in the employ of the Customs at Wuchow was called by the accused and went on board the steamer. From what the accused said to him he gathered that there had been some disturbance on board the steamer and that the captain was in danger; but he thought the witness would say that he found the ship perfectly quiet, the only excitable person on board being the accused. He mentioned these facts because he thought it probable that there might be something in this which might be more or less in favour of the accused, and he submitted it was right he should put before the court everything, either for or against the prisoner. It appeared that some arrangement was made by Mr. Woods, the manager of the steamer, with the Prefect of Wuchow to take soldiers to a place about 60 miles up the West River. At about one o'clock the soldiers came on board. A message was sent previously to Mr. Woods, who would give evidence in the case. Mr. Woods was unable to come on board at once, as he had an appointment with the Prefect of Wuchow at eleven o'clock with reference to these soldiers. Mr. Woods went and saw the Prefect, and then he went on board the steamer to find out what the disturbance was about. It was reported to Woods that the compradore had refused to obey certain orders—that he had refused to lock up the boy that the disturbance was about in the morning. Mr. Woods called the compradore on to the deck bridge and told him that the captain was the master of the ship and that any order given by the captain to him must be obeyed. The matter practically ended. Then Mr. Woods informed the accused that he had made arrangements with the Prefect about taking soldiers up to Tungkua, about 40 or 50 miles up the West River. The accused was displeased at this. At first he objected to go. He said he had been offered a good appointment in Hongkong and that if he was delayed long he would probably lose his appointment. After talking the matter over, however, the accused consented to go with Mr. Woods to his office, and while there he sent a telegram to a friend in Hongkong with reference to this position. While there a message came from the Prefect to say that all the soldiers were on the steamer. The accused and Mr. Woods then immediately went on board. That was about two o'clock in the afternoon, but owing to the steam not being up they could not get away until nearly four o'clock. Everything went on smoothly and there was no disturbance until later. When Mr. Woods and the captain went on board the steamer at two o'clock they found a Mr. Randal on board, and he agreed to go with them up the West River on this trip. Mr. Randal was a missionary. After dinner Mr. Randal, Mr. Woods, and the captain went on to the deck bridge together. Then Mr. Woods left them, and going to another part of the deck fell asleep. Mr. Randal would tell them of the conversation which passed between himself and the accused while Mr. Woods was asleep. Mr. Randal would also speak as to the excited state and strange behaviour of the captain during this time, and also as to certain threats which he used against the pilot. At about eight o'clock it got rather dark, and the pilot decided not to proceed on his voyage, and he decided to anchor. It appeared that Captain Toulmin was under the impression that the pilot had no right to anchor the ship unless the captain himself gave the order. Subsequently everything went on quietly. Captain Toulmin and Mr. Randal were sitting down together and Mr. Woods was still asleep. At about ten o'clock Mr. Woods was awakened by Mr. Randal owing to the rather excited behaviour of the captain. Mr. Woods went towards the captain and Mr. Randal, both of whom were sitting down on deck chairs. Mr. Woods had nothing to sit down upon, but the deceased was sitting on a chair in

the fore-castle head. Captain Toulmin made some remark to Mr. Woods about his not having a chair to sit down upon, and made some uncomplimentary remarks with regard to the compradore. Mr. Woods then left Captain Toulmin and went towards the fore-castle head and called the compradore. The deceased did not immediately reply, and Mr. Woods spoke to him about getting up the anchor as soon as they could. Instead of doing this the deceased, who had evidently heard the conversation with reference to his chair said the chair was his own property, that he had bought it with his own money, but that if the captain had asked for it in a proper manner he would have let him have it immediately. On this the accused came over the flying bridge, went up to the head of the compradore's chair, which was on the starboard side of the deck facing the bridge aft, got hold of it, and said he would throw the chair overboard. Mr. Woods put his foot on to the chair and remarked, "It is a pity to throw the chair overboard for such a slight matter." After some conversation between the deceased and the accused the latter put his hand to his side, drew out a revolver and fired a shot. This shot missed. Mr. Woods attempted to grasp the revolver with his left hand, but before he could seize it another shot was fired and hit his hand. A third shot struck Lei San, who fell. Immediately after the second shot was fired Mr. Woods called out "My God, I'm shot." Mr. Randal then rushed on to the flying bridge to go to the help of Mr. Woods. Then the third shot was fired and the deceased fell. Mr. Randal helped Mr. Woods into the cabin, and immediately afterwards the accused followed them. Mr. Randal dressed Mr. Woods's wound and told the captain to go into his cabin. Later on the captain came on deck with a Winchester rifle in his hand. He said he was afraid to stay in the cabin and wished to come up on deck where the others were. Mr. Randal said he would allow him to remain there provided he would put the rifle away from him, so the captain sat on a chair with the rifle some little distance away from him. Mr. Randal was then put in charge of the steamer by Mr. Woods, and they immediately got up anchor and came back to Wuchow. Here a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Macdonald, who found that the bullet had entered the left side of the face and lodged in the left side of the brain. In the doctor's opinion death was practically instantaneous. These were shortly the facts of the case. He would now call Mr. Woods.

Thomas S. Woods said—I am a merchant and have had the management of the *Dosing*. Captain Toulmin was the captain of the *Dosing* on the voyage from Hongkong on July 3rd and the deceased was the compradore. The *Dosing* arrived at Wuchow, where I was residing, on the early morning of the 7th of July. I saw her at about half-past nine o'clock. In the morning I received some information from the Harbour Master that I had better go on board the *Dosing* as there had been some trouble there. I could not go on board until the afternoon, when the accused complained that the compradore had not locked his boy up for having disobeyed him. I sent for the compradore, and asked him why he had not done what the captain had ordered him to do. He replied that it was not for him to lock the boy up; but I told him he should obey the captain's orders, right or wrong. I then told the accused that I had agreed to some soldiers being taken up the West River. The accused objected to this, saying it might cause him to lose a situation in Hongkong. Subsequently he agreed, and accompanied me to my office and sent a telegram off to Hongkong. We went on board again at about three o'clock and found Mr. Randal there as a passenger. At about eight o'clock at night, after dinner, I went asleep. I was awakened by Mr. Randal at about ten o'clock, when the vessel was at anchor. I went on deck and joined in the conversation. The compradore was sleeping in a chair on the fore-castle head. Captain Toulmin said he did not see why a Chinaman should be using a chair while I stood. I told him it did not matter; that I did not want it; and that it was not my chair anyhow. After this conversation I went over to the compradore, who got up from the chair, and said that the chair belonged to him and that he had bought it with his own money, but

that if the captain had asked him for it civilly he would have let him have it. The captain then came forward and he and the compradore discussed the matter. The captain said he would throw the chair overboard and attempted to do so. I put my foot on it, saying it would be a pity to throw the chair overboard for so small a matter. The captain insisted that the chair was his and the compradore insisted that the chair was his. There was a slight struggle between the two. I did not see any blows struck, but they pushed one another about. A few moments afterwards, while they were talking in an excited way, the captain put his hand into his right hand jacket pocket and brought out a revolver and fired. The ball went very wide—several feet past Lei San. I was standing to the left of Lei San. After the first shot I tried to snatch the revolver out of the captain's hand, but before I could succeed in doing so a second shot was fired and it went through my hand, breaking one of the bones. The blood spurted into my eyes. I called out, "Down you; you've shot me," and Mr. Randal came over to me and attempted to staunch the bleeding. He then took me into the cabin and bound up my hand. About five minutes afterwards the accused came into the cabin. I asked Mr. Randal to go and speak to the troops, as I anticipated trouble. Mr. Randal, who speaks Chinese, went to them and I followed him. Subsequently the captain came on deck with a Winchester in his hand. Mr. Randal took it from him.

By Mr. Melbourne—I have been out in the East for about ten years. The name of my firm is T. S. Woods and Company and our place of business is at Wuchow.

Mr. Melbourne—About the capital of this firm. Don't Chinese own the money in the firm?

Mr. Brutton objected to this question on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Melbourne said he wanted to show that Mr. Woods got his living from the Chinese and that it was to his interest to get the accused convicted.

r. Williams—We will take this evidence for what it is worth.

Mr. Melbourne repeated his question as to the capital, but

Mr. Goodnow said he did not think Mr. Melbourne could go into the private affairs of the company. He might ask Mr. Woods as to whether he had any money in the firm himself.

Mr. Melbourne—That is what I want.

Mr. Goodnow—Then ask him. (To witness) What proportion have you in this firm?

Witness—Twenty per cent. In reply to further questions, witness said he meant 20 per cent of the capital, the Chinese members of the firm having invested 65 per cent. The *Dosing* belonged to Mr. Evans, of Hongkong, but witness had a mortgage on it.

Mr. Melbourne—When you were anchored on the 7th July at Wuchow did you see any bodies coming down the river?

Witness—I did not see any but I heard there were some coming down.

Do you remember Captain Toulmin complaining that he had been assaulted by his boy?—I do.

Do you remember his asking you if you would bring your boy on board because his boy had gone?—He told me his boy had gone, but he did not ask me to bring mine; I suggested it myself.

What sort of a night was it when this occurrence took place?—It was a dark cloudy night.

How far wide of the compradore did the first shot go?—I should say a couple of feet wide.

Cross-examination continued. Before we left Wuchow the crew was unsatisfactory. That is what the captain said. The accused said his boy had attempted to throw him overboard, that he had stolen the money he had given him to buy food, and that the compradore had refused to lock him up, and that he had connived at his escape.

By Mr. Goodnow—Between three o'clock and dinner I had four drinks and Captain Toulmin had twice as much. I was not under the influence of drink myself at the time, but the captain gave me the impression that he had been drinking some days.

By the Associates—I have seen Captain Toulmin in Hongkong for several years past, but I have not had anything to do with him

before he was recommended to me. I do not know whether he is quarrelsome or not.

By Mr. Goodnow.—The captain said the compradore had a revolver in his hand and he was trying to take it away from him when the compradore shot himself.

Dr. Macdonald said—I am a British subject living at Wuchow. Early on the morning of the 8th of July, Mr. Randal came to me. He told me an accident had occurred upon the steamer *Dosing* and he wished me to come and attend to a wounded man. I went into my drug room, took what I considered necessary, and went with him on board the *Dosing*. On my arrival there I was shown the prostrate form of a Chinaman lying on the fore-castle head. I examined him, and when I had satisfied myself that he was dead I turned my attention to Mr. Woods, whose wound I attended to. The wound was in the left hand, and had been caused by a bullet. Whilst I was dressing the hand the steamer was drifting down to its anchorage near the Custom House. On arriving there I got off the steamer and reported what had occurred to the British Consul; and suggested that he should send to the Prefect and get the braves removed to avoid further trouble. When I was on board the ship there were between 500 and 600 braves on board. They appeared cowed, but there were many sullen looks, and I thought it not improbable that there might be a disturbance. After I had been to the British Consulate I returned to the ship. I can speak Chinese and I thought it my duty to return and endeavour to prevent any further catastrophe. There was a general conversation on board as to the occurrence, and it seemed to be presumed that Captain Toulmin had shot the Chinaman. The captain, however, did not admit this, but he said the compradore only got what he deserved and that he was sorry Mr. Woods had been shot. On the afternoon of the 8th July I was asked to make a *post mortem* examination of the Chinaman, and I did so. I found one wound at the angle of the jaw on the left side of the face which apparently had been made by a bullet. There was no aperture of exit to be seen and judging from the direction of the bullet I should say the bullet was to be found in the right hemisphere of the brain. While I was making the examination some natives assembled in the vicinity, and knowing their prejudice against such an examination I desisted, having satisfied myself that the wound had caused death.

By Mr. Melbourne—I remember Captain Toulmin saying there was an incipient mutiny on board and that an attempt had been made to push him over the ship's side by one of the crew. The captain and Mr. Woods then went to sleep and slept soundly in their chairs, and I did the same. I have an impression that Captain Toulmin was perfectly willing either to go ashore himself and report the matter or that either of us should do so.

Kwok Hum said—I am a West River pilot. I joined the *Dosing* on October 26, last year, and have been pilot for her ever since. I remember leaving Hongkong in the *Dosing* on the 4th July. We arrived at Wuchow early on the morning of the 7th of July. I remember the captain having a dispute with his boy and I saw the boy leaving the vessel in a sampan. Later on in the afternoon some soldiers came on to the steamer. The steamer left Wuchow at about four o'clock. In addition to the braves there were three foreigners on board—the captain, Mr. Woods, and another. We were going up the West River. At eight o'clock in the evening we anchored. I told the captain it was too dark to go on, and the captain used "large" words at me. Then I went to the compradore, who told me to anchor. Later on I was awakened by a shot from a revolver coming from where the captain was. I saw something in the captain's hand. After the first shot I lay down and covered my head, and I heard two more shots. I then looked about and I saw the compradore lying down.

Wan Chau said—I am chief engineer of the *Dosing*, which I joined when she was completed last year. I knew the compradore of the boat. I remember the 7th of July. We reached Wuchow about three o'clock in the morning of that day. I was on duty when the steamer anchored. Afterwards I went asleep until six o'clock, when I went down into the engine-room to do

some repairs. I was called up to chow at eight o'clock. I saw the captain on deck. He had been quarrelling with his boy and was holding his queue. I saw the captain strike the boy and also make him kowtow. The boy was completely in the power of the captain. The captain tried to put the boy into the dining room, but the boy got away and got into a sampan. The captain then went into his room, and when he came out he pointed a revolver at the sampan but he did not fire. After this a foreigner and four Chinese came on board. The foreigner spoke to the captain, and then went back to his sampan. After that the captain scolded the compradore. I made up the fires at one o'clock. The steamer sailed at four o'clock, when I was on duty. I came out of the engine-room at eight o'clock, when the steamer was anchored. I went on to the fore-castle deck at about half-past eight. I saw the compradore there lying on a chair. I saw no one else there before I lay down myself and went asleep. I was awake before the first shot was fired. I was awakened by a noise which came from the captain. The first thing I saw when I awoke was the captain fire the first shot. Then I wrapped up my head and heard two more shots. I then ran down below from where I could hear the compradore groaning.

The court adjourned at a quarter-past five.

CANTON, 9th December.

Wan Chan, chief engineer of the *Dosing*, on being cross-examined by Mr. Melbourne, said—At the time I heard the first shot there were several men on the fore-castle head. There were three foreigners, the pilot, myself, and Yeung Wei. The captain had on a black coat. There was an awning extending from the bridge to the fore-castle. When I saw the captain make his boy kowtow to him in the morning, I only saw the captain and his boy and Yeung Wei and a sailor on the deck. When the captain pointed his revolver at the boy in the sampan the latter was about 25 English feet away. The crew was the same on this trip as on the previous trip.

Yeung Wei said—I am assistant compradore on board the *Dosing*. I occupied the same position in July last. I remember the *Dosing* arriving at Wuchow on the morning of the 7th July. It arrived when I was asleep. I got up at about six o'clock. Nothing special took place between six and eight o'clock, but at eight o'clock I saw the captain take hold of his boy's queue and make him kowtow. The boy struggled somewhat and the captain endeavoured to drag him into the dining room. At the end the boy broke away and got into a sampan. Then the captain went to his room. He came out holding a revolver in his hand. He pointed the revolver at the boy in the sampan but did not fire. He then went on to the bridge and gave some order in English which I did not understand. Just then the custom-house boat containing another foreigner came alongside. The foreigner spoke to the captain two or three minutes and then went away. That was all I saw in the morning, as I went ashore. I came back at two o'clock, when the "braves" commenced to come on board. The boat started at four o'clock. I do not know how many passengers were on board. Soon after eight o'clock the compradore took his blanket on to the fore-castle head and lay down to sleep. I also went to the fore-castle head to sleep, lying down to the left of the compradore, who was lying on a chair. I was awakened by hearing the captain calling the compradore. Then Mr. Woods came forward and called Lei San. Then Lei San sat up and spoke a few words to Mr. Woods. After this the captain came forward and spoke two or three words to the compradore which I did not understand. Then I heard the report of a revolver. I heard three reports. At the second report I saw Mr. Woods hold up his hand and at the third report I saw the compradore fall on the deck. I saw the captain raise his hand and I saw a light come from the captain's hand at the first shot. I heard two other reports, but I did not see the lights. I was lying down on the deck with my eyes open. All the reports seemed to come from the same place. When the captain first came up he put his hand on the chair. Then the compradore got up but I did not see any struggling. I saw the captain pull the

chair, but I did not see the compradore do so. As soon as the compradore fell on the deck I took him up in my arms. I heard a guttural noise in his throat. Then all was quiet and I let him down again. The second and third shots were fired right close together. There was a little time between the first and second shots. After I let the compradore down on the deck the preacher (Mr. Randal) felt at his heart and said in Chinese that he was dead. After the three shots Mr. Woods returned to the bridge, the captain following. The preacher remained with the body and I went down below.

By Mr. Melbourne—I did not see the commencement of the quarrel between the captain and his boy. I was in my room when I heard a disturbance. Then I came out and the first thing I saw was the captain holding the boy's queue. When I and the compradore went to lie down on the fore-castle head the weather was pleasant but the night was dark. I knew it was the captain who called the compradore by the voice. I did not see the captain and the compradore come any nearer together after the first shot, when they were three or four feet away from each other. I laid my mat on the fore-castle head because there was no place for me to spread it out below.

By Mr. Goodnow—I do not know who had charge of the liquor on board. Before the scene on the fore-castle head the compradore told me the captain had scolded him for not locking up the boy and that it was not his place to lock the boy up. The first time I saw the preacher on the fore-castle head was when he was feeling the dead man's heart. I have never had any trouble with the captain. I am not a relation of the compradore's. I did not see the revolver after the shooting. I do not know of any other trouble between the captain and the crew except what I have testified to. I do not know that the compradore had a revolver that night or that he ever had one in his room.

Lang Tsu Tsai said—I am employed in the Imperial Customs at Wuchow as boat examiner. I remember the *Dosing* being at Wuchow on the 7th of July last. I went on board at about seven o'clock in the morning. While I was on board I heard a disturbance. Then I saw a Chinese boy come out of his room and go into the captain's room. I saw the boy run out with the captain hold of his queue, which the boy was trying to get out of his grasp. I entreated the captain to let go but the captain refused and still grasped the boy strongly and kept pulling his queue. Then the boy got away and went into a sampan. The captain returned to his room and came out holding a revolver, which he pointed at sampan No. 65, which the boy had got into. The sampan got away and the captain returned to his room. I saw no disturbance before this. I left the ship at about four o'clock in the afternoon. The soldiers came on board in the afternoon, but there was no disturbance of any sort.

By Mr. Melbourne—When I asked the captain to let go the boy's queue I spoke in English, which I understand somewhat.

B. C. Randall said—I am an American subject and am in the employ of the British and Foreign Bible Society as a sub-agent. I went on board the *Dosing* on the afternoon of the 7th July—nearly four o'clock—at Wuchow. There were some parcels on board for me. I noticed that there were a large number of Chinese soldiers on board. I asked Mr. Woods the reason, and he said he was taking them up to Tungkun. He asked me to go too, and I promised to do so on his promising to see that I got back the following morning. The boat left shortly after I went on board and proceeded up the river. Darkness came on and it was decided to anchor. We had dinner shortly after leaving. Mr. Woods and myself were present. The captain was there but he refused to eat. He had had some trouble with one of his servants. I understood it to be with the boy who waited on board the steamer. He said he would not eat anything on board until he got to Hongkong. I do not know that it was because he was afraid to do so, because Mr. Woods pointed out that the food which we were eating was not from the vessel but had been brought on board by his (Mr. Woods's) boy; but the captain refused to take anything. I saw the captain and Mr. Woods have a drink at dinner. I cannot

say whether they had more than one drink during dinner. I saw Captain Toulmin take several drinks—probably three or four—after this. There was a bottle containing whisky on the ice-chest on the bridge, and I saw the captain, who was pacing backwards and forwards, stop and take a drink three or four times. I don't know how much whisky the bottle contained, but when the vessel anchored another bottle was brought up. We had scarcely got out of Wuchow when Mr. Woods said he was fired and went and lay back. I cannot swear that the first bottle contained whisky, but I know the second did because I tasted. The captain complained about the ship being anchored without his giving the order. He said, "that's the way they do with me on this ship. They don't come to me for orders." He added that he had stood it long enough and he was going to put a stop to it. He was captain of the ship and the ship would have to be run as he ordered. The captain did not specify any particular individual as having disobeyed him at the time, but immediately afterwards the captain went over to the pilot and told him that he was captain of the ship and the ship must not be anchored unless he gave the order, adding that if anchored without his orders he would kick him all over the ship and that if he ran the boat aground or struck a rock he would put a hole through his head, as he had got it (slapping his pocket) "right here." He said, "I did not have it this morning, but I have got it now." Within a few moments of this conversation the vessel anchored. The compradore spoke to me in the hearing of the captain with reference to the anchoring in answer to a remark made by the captain. He came running up to me and said, "Mr. Randall, I told the captain we would have to anchor until the moon rose, as it was too dark to travel, and the captain did not forbid it." This was said in English. The captain made no reply. Mr. Woods at this time was sleeping on a chair to the left of the pilot-house on the port side. Directly after we had anchored, and after the conversation with the compradore, I thought it advisable to wake up Mr. Woods, in consequence of the strange conduct of the captain, who I thought might carry out some of the threats he had made. I accordingly awakened Mr. Woods, and he joined me and the captain. Drinks were called for, and while we were sitting there discussing things the captain and Mr. Woods had several drinks. I only took one drink myself. Up to two years ago I was a total abstainer. The conduct of the captain from the time I went on board was very peculiar. While we were sitting there the captain and Mr. Woods probably drank a pint of whiskey. I do not consider that Mr. Woods up to the time of the shooting acted as though he was under the influence of drink, but the captain both then and before acted in a very peculiar manner. To give you an instance: soon after we left Wuchow the captain asked the captain of the troops if he did not consider it would be a wise thing to put sentries about the ship, seeing we were going into a hostile country and we did not know what was before us, and the captain of the troops laughed and said he did not see that it was necessary. For my part I thought the captain's suggestion a foolish one, because we were not near the hostile country.

Mr. Goodnow—Mr. Randall, you are a man of the world and you know what you think. I am going to ask you a direct question, you can answer it yes or no. In your opinion, judging from the amount of liquor drunk and the actions of the man, was the captain in your opinion at any time during that day and also during the evening under the influence of liquor as we commonly use that phrase?—I consider he was.

At what time, or was it all the time?—I attributed it all the time.

Mr. Brutton—Do you consider he knew what he was doing or what he was about?—Well, I don't know whether I can answer that after answering this.

Yes you can. A man may be under the influence of liquor and yet be quite capable of knowing what he was doing. I want to know if the man was capable of knowing what he was doing?—If he knew what he was doing he must have known he was doing some things which were foolish.

Do you think he knew what he was doing?—I do not doubt he knew what he was doing.

Witness, continuing, said—The captain said he did not think it right that the owner of the vessel (Mr. Woods) should stand there while there was a third chair on board, and he added, "I know who has got the third chair. It is the compradore. He has let his room to the officers down below and now he has got the chair sleeping on it and leaving the owner of the vessel standing on the deck. I am going to have the chair." He made several other remarks, which caused Mr. Woods to say, "Never mind the chair. I don't need it. I am quite comfortable here. There is no necessity to bother about the chair." Captain Toulmin said, "Never mind, I am not going to have a Chinaman sitting on the chair while there is a white man standing on the deck." Mr. Woods remonstrated several times. He said he was perfectly comfortable. Ultimately the captain called a Chinaman and said, "You go and get that chair," and the man went away. Shortly afterwards Mr. Woods's boy came up and the captain turned round and said, "What about that chair? You go and get that chair and hurry up about it." I thought he was speaking in an excited way to the boy and I said, "Captain, the boy does not understand what you say." He replied, "You tell him." I then said to the boy, "You know where that chair is. You had better go and get it." The boy said, "Lei San has the chair and I am afraid to say anything to him about it." Then I turned round and said, "If you cannot get the chair go away and don't come back any more." He went away and the captain continued to talk about the chair. Mr. Woods again remonstrated, saying he did not need the chair. The captain said, "I am going to have that chair. I know who has got it. The chair belonged to Captain Sherman, and Captain Sherman on putting me in charge left the chair to me, and I am going to have that chair." After he had made that remark Mr. Woods stepped from the starboard side—the captain and I were on the port side—on to the gangway and I followed him. Then for the first time I knew where the chair was situated. As I looked forward beyond the fore-castle I saw a chair and a man reclining upon it. At that time Mr. Woods was standing at the foot of the chair. Mr. Woods said something in a low tone to the Chinaman, who said in reply, "Mr. Woods, the chair does not belong to him; it does not belong to the vessel; and it does not belong to Captain Sherman. I bought this chair, and it belongs to me." By this time the captain was standing by my right side on the forward part of the bridge facing the gallant fore-castle, and the chair was under the gallant fore-castle on the starboard side 15 or 20 feet from us. The compradore said he had a right to have the chair, but that if the captain would ask for it in a proper manner he would send it. Immediately afterwards the captain went on to the gallant fore-castle. As he went forward I noticed Lei San rise from the chair. The captain passed me and went to the head of the chair; and said something about throwing it overboard. Mr. Woods put his foot on the chair and remonstrated. The captain tried to raise the chair and I saw the Chinaman, who was at the foot of the chair, put out his hand to take hold of the chair. Then all three got hold of the chair and a short scuffle ensued, but I did not see anyone get hold of anybody else. It was a squabble as to whether the chair should go overboard or remain on deck. The squabble continued for a few seconds and then I saw a pistol shot fired.

Mr. Goodnow—Do you know who fired that pistol, and if so how do you know?—I know the pistol was fired from the direction of Captain Toulmin and towards the compradore.

Did the flash come apparently from his hand?—Yes.

You saw the flash?—Yes.

Apparently from his hand?—Yes.

And heard the report?—Yes.

Then what happened?—Almost immediately afterwards a second shot, which seemed to come from the same quarter, was fired.

Did Captain Toulmin still have his hand up? I did not see that. Almost at the same time that Captain Toulmin raised his hand Mr. Woods raised his hand. I won't say whether it

was at the firing of the first shot or at the firing of the second.

Did he raise it to strike?—He raised it. Immediately after the firing of the second shot Mr. Woods called out, "Oh my God, I'm shot, I'm shot." As soon as I heard this I went along and tried to assist him to his own quarters. As I was stepping from the bridge a third shot was fired. It came from where Captain Toulmin was standing. I then saw the compradore stumble and he fell at the feet of Mr. Woods and myself. I assisted Mr. Woods down to the mess room. I did not hear the compradore speak. I could not say whether he groaned or not, but he fell and did not get up again. To a certain extent all my attention was on Woods to get him out of the trouble. When I had got him down to the mess-room Woods said to me, "I depend upon you to get me out of this." I replied, "What do you want me to do?" He said he did not care what I did if I only "got him out of that" and got him to a doctor. I asked him if he meant by that I had to take command of the vessel, and he replied, "Yes, take command of the vessel and get me back as quickly as possible." Captain Toulmin, who had come into the mess-room, heard him say that. I then turned to the captain and said, "You have heard Mr. Woods has put me in charge of the vessel and you had better go to your room. At first he refused, saying he was going to take her back to Wuchow. He seemed to be afraid and I told him to remain in his cabin and strike no light but to leave all dark and he would be perfectly safe, as no Chinaman would tackle a desperate man in a dark room. I ultimately got him to go to his room. Then I went out to see what disturbance might have arisen among the soldiers, and if necessary to quieten them. I told the captain of the troops that I should hold him responsible for the conduct of his troops, and he said he would do what he could to keep them quiet. I also asked him if he preferred to return with the ship to Wuchow or to be put ashore and proceed to the front overland. He replied that he did not know the country and would remain on the vessel. I also spoke to a portion of the crew, telling them I wanted them to get up, anchor as I wished to get back to Wuchow as quickly as possible. They said they were afraid to do anything, and I told them they had no need to be as I had charge of the ship and everything they did would be all right. One of them asked me if the compradore was dead. I told him I did not know but I would see, and I went up the steps and put my hand on him. I returned immediately, and said it was very hard to say whether the man was dead or not. I, however, told them that Mr. Woods had interfered on behalf of one of their countrymen to save him, and that on his account they should get back as quickly as possible; so we put about and started down stream. I then asked Mr. Woods to go on deck. While we were there the captain came up with a rifle in his hand. He said he was afraid the Chinamen might throw him overboard if he kept down below and we knew nothing about it. I told him that if the Chinamen wished to kill us they could kill all three of us. On his promising to put the rifle down, however, I consented to his remaining on deck. Subsequently Mr. Woods said to the captain, "Why did you shoot him, what did you do it for?" Toulmin called the compradore a vile name and said "he deserved all he got," or "all I gave him."

Mr. Goodnow—Did Toulmin ever admit to that he shot the compradore?

Witness—When we were returning to Wuchow Toulmin said to Mr. Woods, "You cannot swear I shot that man?" Mr. Woods did not answer at first. He tried to put him off, but the captain insisted on his answering and at last Mr. Woods said, "Well, I could not say that I could swear to it." Mr. Woods did not say he did not shoot him. Toulmin then put the same question to me. I tried to put him off and finally I told him I wished to have nothing to say in the matter at all. Captain Toulmin said afterwards something to the effect, "He must have shot himself" or "I wonder how he shot himself." The captain asked me if I knew where the man was shot, and I said I did not know, but it was probably in the back. The captain then said, "I had hold of his hand

and he had a pistol in his hand. The pistol went off, but I cannot say whether the trigger was pulled accidentally or not." The captain had not fallen until the third shot was fired. He may have been falling. I never saw the captain holding the compradore's hand at all, nor did I see him touch him at any time. He may have done so, but they did not clinch and there was no scuffling in the matter. Until I examined the compradore I did not know he had been shot in the head, as I thought he would have been shot in the back. When the doctor was on board there was some conversation in the presence of the captain in reference to the shooting, but I cannot remember the details. I never saw any flash coming from the direction of the compradore, or Woods, or any of the Chinese on deck. The flashes apparently all came from Captain Toulmin.

By Mr. Melbourne—Before the shooting on the 7th July the captain spoke of some disturbance he had had with the table boy, and he accused someone else of not obeying his orders and putting this boy into confinement. I should say Captain Toulmin had twice as many drinks as Mr. Woods on the 7th July. I have been six years at sea, but I have never acted as an officer on a vessel.

In reply to Mr. Brutton, witness detailed a conversation which he had with the captain as to the disturbance which the captain had with his boy on the morning of the 7th July. The boy asked the captain for some money to buy food with. He refused to let him have any, as he had given him \$10 a day or two before. The boy persisted in asking him for some money and the captain slapped him in the face. The boy then put himself in a fighting attitude, upon which the captain cuffed him more severely. Then the boy tried to push him overboard. He then called upon the compradore to lock the boy up. The compradore refused to do this, and the captain then went into his room. He brought out his revolver, but the boy had then gone.

Mr. Goodnow said that one of the witnesses—Campkin—for the prosecution had been down and made an affidavit as he was sick.

Mr. Brutton said he had closed his case and he was not particular about the affidavit being put in.

Mr. Goodnow—I will leave it here and counsel can see it if they wish.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock.

CANTON, 10th December.

The trial was resumed this morning.

Counsel having no objection, Mr. Williams read the following affidavit:—

"Walter Henry Campkin having been duly sworn deposes and says:—I am a tide-waiter in the I. M. Customs at Wuchow. I am now suffering from fever but have sense enough to speak and understand. I was not present when the fatality took place. What I know is that on the morning of the 7th of July I was on duty on board the lorcha *Samshui*. The *Dosing* was lying astern. Between 7 and 8 a.m. I heard some shouting on board the *Dosing*. I went aft the lorcha to see what was the matter. I saw Captain Toulmin standing forward on the fore-castle head. I asked him what was the matter. He replied that there was mutiny on board, that one of the crew had tried to throw him overboard. On the captain shouting out for help the man got frightened and jumped into a sampan and got away. Captain Toulmin called to us to have the man brought back. I saw the sampan as pointed out to me by Captain Toulmin. At about 8.30 a.m., on going to breakfast, the Harbour-Master and I left the lorcha and went on board the *Dosing*. I saw Captain Toulmin pacing the deck. He seemed to be in an excited condition. He asked us why we did not chase the sampan, to which no reply was made. He then said his boy had robbed him of some "chow" money, that he had chastised him for it, and that the boy had turned upon him, and tried very hard to throw him overboard. He further said that if they troubled him again he would do for some of them. I do not remember any further conversation, so the Harbour-Master and I left the ship. When Captain Toulmin said that he would do for some of them he clapped his hand to his hip pocket. I did not see any revolver nor did I see any Chinese armed. The *Dosing* was lying in the

upper kerosine ground. When I visited the *Dosing* with the Harbour-Master there were no signs of disturbance on board. That is all I know about the case, so far from my recollection."

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Melbourne, in opening the case for the defence, said the defence was simply this: He should call a witness that morning to prove, or try to prove, that there was a mutiny on board the *Dosing*, and evidence as to Captain Toulmin's previous conduct. He would call Mr. Frame.

John Frame said—I am a marine engineer. At present I am chief engineer on the *Kong Pak*. I have met Captain Toulmin in Hongkong several times, and on the previous voyage to the one on which the shooting took place I was a passenger up the river in the *Dosing*. Captain Toulmin told me he wished Captain Sherman was back on the ship as he did not like the way things were conducted on board. When coming down the river the machinery broke down three times and I thought we should go ashore. Before this the ship stopped. I know Captain Toulmin did not order the ship to stop, as he was sitting close to me on the bridge. I know that the captain ordered the ship to start at a certain hour, but the crew started the ship earlier without consulting him.

M. J. Strom said—I am a Danish subject. On the 7th of July last I was acting Harbour-Master at Wuchow. I saw the *Dosing* come into Wuchow on that date. She anchored opposite the Custom house. I was on board the lorcha *Samshui*, and while there I heard someone call out from the *Dosing*. I could not tell what it was, but I subsequently went on board. Captain Toulmin then asked me why I had not come before as his boy had attempted to push him overboard. I said we appeared to be in plenty of time, as the captain was still on deck. Captain Toulmin then commenced to tell me about some quarrel he had had with his boy and said he was sorry he had ever come to Wuchow, as he did not like the steamer. He appeared to be a little excited. This was about a quarter-past eight in the morning. I don't know that Captain Toulmin was under the influence of drink at the time. I should say he was not. He seemed excited on account of the trouble with his boy. I had nothing to drink on the ship and I did not see the captain drink anything. There were two or three other Europeans with me on the lorcha and Mr. Campkin accompanied me on board the *Dosing*. I again went on board in the afternoon before she commenced to go up the river, and I saw Captain Toulmin collecting the arms of the native soldiers who were on board as passengers. The captain had a note-book in his hand and was taking the number of the arms. The captain did not appear to me at that time to be under the influence of drink. He was nicely dressed and appeared quite calm and collected.

By Mr. Brutton—When I had the conversation with the captain in the morning Campkin was standing by. The captain smacked his pocket and said something about taking care the next one did not do the same.

Henry Bone said—I am a British subject and am a Customs officer. I was on duty at Wuchow on July 7th last. I was on board the lorcha *Samshui* with the previous witness and heard someone call out from the *Dosing*. At about nine o'clock in the morning I went on board the vessel and saw Captain Toulmin. He seemed to be rather excited as if he had been drinking the previous day. The next time I saw Captain Toulmin was on board the *Kong Pak* the following day, but he did not say anything special to me.

By Mr. Brutton—When I went on board the *Dosing* all was perfectly quiet. I saw two or three of the crew, and they seemed perfectly quiet. I was on board five or ten minutes.

Harry Haines said—I am a British subject and reside at Wuchow. I am an examiner in the Customs. On the 7th of July I saw captain Toulmin at Wuchow a little before 12 o'clock. The *Dosing* left Wuchow between four and five in the afternoon. I saw Captain Toulmin about an hour before on the Customs pontoon. We passed the time of day. I don't think I could say he was under the influence of drink at the time. I next saw him on the 9th of July on the *Kong Pak*. I saw what luggage he brought on

board. He did not say anything to me about his luggage. I examined his trunk and room? but I found nothing but rags inside. His trunk appeared to have been robbed. Afterwards he said to me, "You've been searching my room?" I said I had but I did not tell him what for. He told me he had been robbed. Captain Toulmin had only one trunk on board, and that was a leather one. There was a bundle of papers in the trunk, but I did not look through them. I have known Captain Toulmin since 1896. He has always seemed to me to be respectably dressed. I have had many a glass with Captain Toulmin, but I have never seen him under the influence of drink. I came down from Wuchow to Canton with Captain Toulmin and handed him over to the American Consul. I was instructed to do so by the Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow. The captain was not in the least troublesome on the way down. I took him to the British Gaol in Canton as ordered by the American Consul.

Captain Toulmin, after having been cautioned that if he gave evidence he would be liable to cross-examination, was sworn and said—I am an American citizen. I was the captain of the *Dosing* on the voyage which began from Hongkong on July 4th last.

At this point the prisoner said Mr. Melbourne had not had the opportunity of going into his case properly, and he should like to tell his story right from the commencement.

Mr. Goodnow said he could do so.

Captain Toulmin then said—On the 10th of June I met Captain Sherman in the bar of the Hongkong Hotel, and after some conversation he said to me, "By the bye, Toulmin, will you take charge of the *Wingfoo* and take her down to Manila?" After he had told me to whom she belonged I said no. Afterwards he said if I would take the *Dosing* for him for a few trips he would take the *Wingfoo*. He was captain of the *Dosing* at that time. He reckoned that I was a little bit more independent than most people and said he knew I should not want to retain the command when he came back. Captain Sherman went and arranged with Consul-General Wildman and the following morning I went on board the *Dosing*. He told the compradore that I was to take command of the ship and that he was to obey my orders. I left Hongkong at 12 o'clock on the 17th June and we arrived at Wuchow two or three days afterwards. I saw Mr. Woods, who was surprised to see me, but I explained matters to him and gave him a letter which Captain Sherman had written in reference to myself. Mr. Woods asked if I would not stay on there, but I said I did not care to do so. I subsequently returned to Hongkong without any more trouble. Continuing, the prisoner made a long statement as to the voyages of the *Dosing* and the disobedience of the crew, stating that he frequently announced his intention of not going on to the vessel again and had many disputes with the compradore. He added—At about half-past three on the morning of the 7th of July I saw a lot of dead bodies coming down the river. At about half-past seven I was washing my face in my room when my boy came in and asked me for some money with which to buy chow, but I refused to give him any, as he had had \$10 from me two or three days before. He then said that if I did not give him any money I could not have any breakfast, and he said this in such an insolent way that I pushed him out of the room. A minute or two afterwards I left my room and the boy came and took a running kick at me. I caught hold of his leg and pushing him towards the side of the vessel caught him by the neck and leant him over the rail. The crew were watching and I called out to the compradore to fetch the boy and put him in the spare room. I did not hit the boy with my fist, as I was only one European among a lot of Chinese. I tried to get the boy into the room myself, as the compradore refused to do so, but as he is a rather big man I had a hard struggle with him. I caught hold of him by the queue, and after I had made him kowtow to me I let him go. I then went into my room, and on my coming out again I found the whole crowd on deck. The boy rushed forward and endeavoured to push me overboard. I asked the compradore and the others to get hold of the man but they refused. I ultimately knocked the boy down and then the compradore and the engineer and the others got hold of me.

On getting loose I went to my room and got my revolver with the intention of frightening the boy. I called out to him that if he did not come back and go into his room I would shoot him, but of course I had no intention of doing anything of the sort. I subsequently told the compradore to let the crew know that if any of them assailed me again I should use my revolver, as I was only one among 13. At about half-past 11 Mr. Woods came aboard and told me the Prefect wanted him to take some troops over to Tungkun. I told him I must get back to Hongkong on the following Saturday and I also complained of the conduct of the crew, upon which Mr. Woods reprimanded the compradore and told him he must obey my orders "maskee" whether they were right or wrong. I ultimately agreed to take the vessel to Tungkun, on condition that Mr. Woods accompanied me and that no soldiers except four yamen runners should come aboard, but that they should be towed. I went ashore to send off a telegram, and on coming on board again between two and three o'clock I found a lot of soldiers coming on board. I complained of this, but Mr. Woods said it would be better than towing them in junks, and at last I gave way when I was told that Mr. Randall was accompanying us and that he would be able to talk Chinese for our side. On the 7th July up to the time the boat started from Wuchow I had had three drinks. I had eaten nothing all day on account of my boy having cleared out. I ordered the compradore to collect the muskets while I checked them. I collected about 70 and the compradore said there were no more. I said that was nonsense, so I went downstairs and collected 172 myself and looked them up. After the vessel started I had two or three drinks. I refused to have any dinner because I have been poisoned once and I did not wish to be poisoned again by any of the rebellious crew. I, however, had a whisky. I left Mr. Woods and Mr. Randall at dinner, and as it was an exceedingly hot day I went into my room, put on my pyjamas, and went on to the bridge, leaving the revolver in my room. I do not remember how many drinks I had after dinner. There was a bottle of whisky on the bridge belonging to Mr. Woods. I don't think I had more than two drinks after dinner because there was not time. I can say most positively that at no time during that day or evening was I under the influence of liquor. I was several times annoyed and worried because of my orders and those of Mr. Woods not being obeyed. Before we started it was understood that there should be no anchoring. I thought that with the country being in a state of rebellion we might be attacked if we anchored. Such things have taken place before. However, they did anchor. After this I asked Mr. Randall to request the captain of the troops to put some men on guard, as we could have easily been attacked, but no notice was taken of his request. Before we anchored I told Mr. Randall to tell the pilot that if he kept fooling around and he attempted to do anything he would be the first man I should go for. I may have said I would shoot him. For what I knew the men on board may have been rebels. After we had anchored I complained to Mr. Woods about the compradore. Mr. Woods spoke to him, but the compradore took no notice. Later on I and Mr. Randall were sitting down and Mr. Woods was sitting on the rail. Mr. Woods happened to say his seat was rather uncomfortable, and I said, "Well, why don't you get the chair you have been sleeping in?" I then told the boatswain to fetch the chair. He went away and on his return he said the compradore had it and that he said it belonged to him. I sent him back telling him to ask the compradore to come to me. He went and then he came back with a message that if I wanted to see the compradore I must go and see him. I was annoyed at this, and Mr. Woods said, "Don't get excited; I'll go and talk to the man." He then went forward on to the fore-castle head, and on hearing voices I said I would go and see what was the matter. So I went on to the fore-castle head and asked what all the trouble was about. I went to the head of the chair. The man may have been sitting down when I got there, but I can't say. When I asked what all the trouble was about the compradore, who was on the other side of the chair, said, "This chair belong mine." I was in my pyjamas but I had no revolver with me. I had

nowhere to carry it except I had put it in the small pocket. When I got on to the fore-castle head some soldiers or sailors went off the fore-castle head down below. When the compradore told me that the chair belonged to him I swore and said, "If this chair belongs to you then captain Sherman is a liar." I always slept on the deck in this chair, and no one had disputed my taking possession of it. The compradore repeated that the chair belonged to him. I then turned round to Woods and told him the compradore had been robbing him, adding, "Now he is going in for a paltry chair and the next thing he will steal the ship." I was still in the same position and I said to Woods, "Don't talk to the brute, get hold of the end of the chair and carry it away." To hurry him up I shook the chair. Then the compradore said, "I no thief; I no liar," and began pulling his sleeves back. As soon as he did this I thought there was going to be trouble and I threatened that if he made another move I would shoot him, though I had no revolver with me. I had my pipe in my hand and I lifted it up. As soon as I said that Woods said, "None of that; none of that." Then Woods made a rush I should say towards me. Then the compradore rushed round to me and called out "Ta, ta," which I suppose means "Strike, strike" or "Kill, kill." Just then there was a shot but I saw no flash and I could not tell the direction the shot came from. Then Woods called out "I'm shot" or something like that, and then he cleared off. I did not fire that shot. As soon as Woods disappeared I saw the compradore in front of me. I saw that he had something in his hand—it was too dark to see what it was—and I made a grab at it. I then felt sure that he had a revolver in his hand—it was one of those cheap bright ones. We struggled together for it might have been a minute. Once I struck him over the jaw and he let one hand go. During the struggle the revolver went off twice, and two came from the scuttle hatch. Judging from the sound they came from a rifle. I will swear to one shot from the hatch, and I think there were two. When the last shot came from the revolver the compradore pulled himself away, took a half turn, gave a gasp, and fell flat on his face with a force sufficient to break his neck. I looked round and could not see a living soul on the fore-castle head and there was not a sound. I went at once to the bridge as I expected other shots coming. Not seeing Mr. Randall or Mr. Woods I thought they might be overboard, and I made a bolt for my room. As I pushed my way through the soldiers they tried to stab me with bamboos or something and I pushed one of them down the hatch. On getting to my room I looked for my revolver but could not find it; neither could I find Mr. Woods's, though the case was there. On hearing voices from the mess-room I went in and found Mr. Randall was wrapping something round Mr. Woods's hand and he asked me to come and assist him, and he said he was afraid the man would bleed to death. When Mr. Woods's hand had been bound up Mr. Randall went on deck to look at the compradore. On his return he said that apparently the man was dead. They had some talk about possible trouble with the soldiers and Mr. Randall said he would go round to the commander and talk to him. Then I went into my room. I found two rifles there—they were there before—but the ammunition and also that for my revolver had gone. Afterwards we all found ourselves up on the bridge, and a conversation took place about proceeding or not proceeding. I said I must go back to Wuchow and Woods said, "Yes, I must have a doctor." Mr. Randall never said a word about being in charge. I told him to tell the crew to take up the anchor so that we could get back to Wuchow. When we got to Wuchow I wished to go ashore and report the matter but those on board said I must not go as there might be a riot. There was no talk at all about my giving up charge of the vessel. I left the vessel at Wuchow and went on to the *Kun Pak* so that I could report the matter to Consul-General Wildman at Hongkong. I did not know what was coming, and I have been puzzling for the last five months as to who would appear against me. I have been robbed of everything I had. The face value of what I have lost amounted to \$5,000 and a bond for 10,000 gold dollars.

I wrote to Mr. Woods for my salary, but I have received nothing but \$30.

At the conclusion of the prisoner's evidence Mr. Goodnow asked—Mr. Brutton, as attorney for the prosecution do you wish to ask this witness any questions?

Mr. Brutton—As attorney for the prosecution, who has been conducting the case for the prosecution up till now, I wish to cross-examine the witness. First, I should like to ask one or two questions as regards the question of costs.

Mr. Goodnow—That does not come up just now.

Mr. Brutton—said that as attorney for the prosecution he did not undertake any liability with regard to the expenses of the witnesses.

Mr. Goodnow—Mr. Brutton, I can tell you plainly I am not going to put you out of this trial at this stage, but until this matter is settled you will not be allowed to conduct any other cases in American consular courts in China.

Mr. Brutton—Your honour has not power except in this court, unless you can show that my conduct has been unbecoming a solicitor. (To the reporters) Please take all this down. I wish all this to be brought before the public.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE ACCUSED.

CANTON, 11th December.

After he had given his evidence-in-chief yesterday Captain Toulmin was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Brutton, and in the course of his answers he said—I say it was the first shot which wounded Mr. Woods in the hand. At any rate it was then that he called out "I'm shot." It was when I put up my hand that Mr. Woods made a movement and said, "Now, none of that." I did not notice any flash coming from where the compradore was, and I do not know whether the shot came from the compradore or not. I did not see any flash. After the first shot Mr. Woods cleared out and the next thing I saw was the compradore before me. I saw that he had something in his hand and I grabbed it. The compradore did not hold the revolver out but he had his two hands in front of him. During the struggle which ensued I struck him under the jaw. This was after the first shot. The second and third shots came from the revolver we were struggling for, and one—or it may be two—shots came from the hatch simultaneously. The last named sounded as if they came from rifles. When the man fell the revolver was in his hand. I did not take it away. I simply saved myself as quickly as I could. I did not want any more shots from the scuttle hatch. I don't think my clothes were torn during my struggle with the compradore. I sustained no bruises during the scrimmage, but I felt as if I had been knocked about. I do not remember telling Mr. Woods and Mr. Randall that the soldiers had attempted to stab me. I may have done so. When in the mess-room with Mr. Randall and Mr. Woods Mr. Randall did not request me to go to my room. Mr. Randall did not object to my bringing the rifle on deck. I gave the order to heave up the anchor when we had decided to return to Wuchow.

By Mr. Goodnow—When I came down from the shooting to my room I put my coat over my pyjamas and took away my watch and chain. I changed my pyjamas for my ordinary clothes the following morning before going on to the other ship (the *Kong Pak*). I did not lock my cabin when I left it, as the boy had taken the key away. I never saw it.

This concluded the evidence for the defence.

THE QUESTION OF COSTS.—CONSUL-GENERAL GOODNOW LECTURES MR. BRUTTON.

CANTON, 12th December.

At the United States Consulate at nine o'clock this morning, before Acting-Consul Williams (assisted by Consul-General Goodnow) and Messrs. E. B. Ward, J. J. Lossus, H. K. Shumaker, and J. S. Murray (associates), the trial of Captain Toulmin for the murder of Cheng Lei San, compradore of the *Doring*, was resumed.

Mr. Brutton appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Melbourne for the defence.

Mr. Melbourne, on the case being called, said—Last Saturday the question came up as to

whether my friend Mr. Brutton was prosecuting on behalf of the United States Government or not. I would like to ask the court if Mr. Brutton is appearing for the United States Government.

Mr. Goodnow—Is it your object to object to him in any way?

Mr. Melbourne—Well, it is, your honour.

Mr. Goodnow—Well, the objection cannot be considered at this time.

Mr. Melbourne—I do not wish to object to Mr. Brutton appearing on behalf of the United States Government, but I would like to find out before I open.

Mr. Goodnow—Mr. Brutton is not appearing for the United States Government.

Mr. Melbourne—In that case I contend that Mr. Brutton has to address your honour and the honourable associates before I do.

Mr. Goodnow—Mr. Brutton is appearing for a prosecutor. There may be other prosecutors in the case besides the United States Government.

Mr. Melbourne—If Mr. Brutton is appearing here as prosecutor he is appearing either on behalf of the Chinese Government or on behalf of the relatives of the deceased man, and in that case I contend I have the right and not Mr. Brutton to reply—that Mr. Brutton has to address your honour and the honourable associates before I do. It would make a considerable difference if Mr. Brutton appeared on behalf of the United States.

Mr. Goodnow—I do not see any point in that, Mr. Melbourne.

Mr. Melbourne said, very well and remarked that Mr. Haines was present and if the court would like to recall him on any point he was at the service of the court and Mr. Brutton.

No wish was expressed to recall Mr. Haines and Mr. Melbourne rose to deliver his address. He was, however, interrupted by Mr. Goodnow, who asked if the log-book and the other papers asked for by Mr. Melbourne had arrived. Mr. Brutton said he had telegraphed for them but they had not yet arrived, and it was decided that if they arrived during the day they should be put in if required. Subsequently Mr. Brutton announced that the log book had arrived and was at the Consulate.

Mr. Melbourne then addressed the court for the defence. He said the indictment said Captain Toulmin "did feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought" kill the deceased. It was the part of the prosecution to prove to their entire satisfaction that Captain Toulmin did kill Cheng Lei San on the 7th of July at Wuchow.

Mr. Brutton—The information I made out does not say "at Wuchow."

Mr. Melbourne asked for the original indictment, and on this being produced it was seen that the words "at Wuchow" appeared.

Mr. Brutton—I am not prosecuting on behalf of the American Government. You brought that out. I am prosecuting—

Mr. Goodnow—Let Mr. Melbourne go on with his address without any interruption.

Mr. Melbourne said there was one more point. He ought to have been informed and had a list of all the witnesses the prosecution were going to call, but the only witness whose names he saw at the back of the indictment were Mr. Woods, Mr. Toulmin, and Mr. Campkin. The other witnesses had been sprung upon him. He thought it was admitted that this was the third trip made by Captain Toulmin in the *Dosing*. He made these three trips only to oblige Captain Sherman. On the second trip a man called Frame accompanied him, and his evidence was that all the time the crew were mutinous or disobedient to Captain Toulmin's orders—that on one occasion Captain Toulmin gave the order to anchor; that he also gave the order to proceed at three o'clock in the afternoon, but that the crew weighed the anchor at 11 a.m. Mr. Melbourne repeated the story of the defence as to what took place at Wuchow to prove the disobedient character of the crew. After mentioning the captain's quarrel with his boy, he pointed out that the captain was disobeyed in regard to the coming on board of the troops, whom he wished to tow in junks. He added that if the captain had been under the influence of drink he would never have thought of collecting the arms from the troops or of making a note of the arms so collected in a note-book. Then

as the vessel was going into a disturbed district, the captain stipulated that there should be no anchoring. The ship, however, anchored about eight o'clock, and this was done under the direction of the comprador or anybody else. At any rate Captain Toulmin knew nothing about it—he said there should be no anchoring. With regard to the shooting, they had no direct evidence as to who had the revolver at the time of the occurrence. Mr. Woods said one or two shots came from the direction of Captain Toulmin. Mr. Randall said he saw shots and heard reports. When the first shot was fired these three men were quite close to the scuttle hatch, which was open. There was no evidence from any witness called by the prosecution that the scuttle hatch was closed. There were 200 troops on board and some Y-men runners. Some 172 rifles had been collected from them. Mr. Woods and Mr. Randall said reports came from where Captain Toulmin was standing, but those shots might have been fired from the scuttle hatch. After dealing further with this point Mr. Melbourne contended that it was absolutely impossible for the ball which struck Mr. Woods to hit the comprador.

Mr. Brutton interjected some observation, and

Mr. Goodnow said—Mr. Brutton, you must not interrupt counsel or you will be committed for contempt of court. You will be protected when you proceed with your address.

Mr. Melbourne, continuing, said that the prosecution to prove their case would have to make out that Captain Toulmin had a revolver on the fore-castle head and that he fired the shot which killed the comprador. Just suppose for one moment, said he, that Captain Toulmin had a revolver, and that there were two shots fired from it. The revolver would have five or six chambers, so there would still be at least three still charged, and it was only reasonable to suppose that if he had had a revolver he would have taken it on deck after the occurrence to protect himself instead of the rifle which Mr. Woods and Mr. Randall said he had in his hand. They had had evidence that the crew were mutinous, and this being the case if Captain Toulmin had shot the comprador the natural thing for him to do would have been to admit it. He would have said, "Yes, I shot that man," and that he deserved shooting because the crew were mutinous. But Captain Toulmin denied having had the revolver at night—though he admitted having had one in the morning he having taken off his clothes and put on his pyjamas. Mr. Melbourne showed that in accordance with American law the comprador was one of the crew and that the pilot had no right to anchor without the captain's orders. He argued as Captain Toulmin's orders as to anchoring were disobeyed the crew were guilty of mutiny. He called attention to the fact that the captain said that the comprador had his sleeves rolled up, and said this would be the first act of an assault, and was evidence of mutiny. The prosecution wished them to believe that the comprador was shot by a revolver and by Captain Toulmin, but there was no revolver produced before them, and there was no bullet produced, and consequently for what they knew the man might have been killed by a rifle bullet. In conclusion, Mr. Melbourne pointed out that the indictment said the occurrence took place "at Wuchow," but there was no evidence to prove that this took place at Wuchow. If they were of opinion that Captain Toulmin really shot the comprador, he submitted they must acquit him because he was justified in doing so because of mutinous conduct. If they were of opinion that the comprador had a revolver and that the revolver went off by accident in the squabble with Captain Toulmin then they must acquit him. If they believed Captain Toulmin's statement that one, two, or perhaps three shots came from the scuttle hatch they must acquit him. He left it with them, and asked them to acquit Captain Toulmin on the charge upon which he had been brought before them.

At this point the log book was produced. It was identified by Captain Toulmin, who, however, said that a loose sheet or foolscap which he placed in the book, and which contained an account of the occurrences of July 7th, was missing. On the application of Mr. Melbourne, who said he had made the application before, the court ordered the production not only of

the log book, but the portage book and the ship's articles, to be brought into court, delivered to it, and made exhibits in the case.

Mr. Brutton, in replying for the prosecution, first dealt with Mr. Melbourne's objection to the indictment in that it said that the occurrence took place "at Wuchow." He said Mr. Melbourne failed to read to out the note at the bottom of the indictment, and which was signed by the Consular Clerk (Mr. A. de Silva), in which note the following words occurred—"upon the information filed in this Consulate of which the above is a copy." He said the information filed in that court and signed by the brother of the deceased comprador did not contain the words "at Wuchow."

Mr. Goodnow—That is your client, is it not?

Mr. Brutton said it was. Continuing, he said the indictment contained a second count in which there was no mention of Wuchow. Furthermore it was not necessary in a charge of murder to state where the murder occurred. Mr. Melbourne had practically stated what were four defences. The first was as to Wuchow, the second justification, the third accidental death, and the fourth that the shots which caused death came from the scuttle hatch. Could they in any way in their own mind imagine that all these things could have happened. Mr. Melbourne had put it to them that if one did not happen the other did. He submitted that Mr. Melbourne should have confined himself to one of these defences and attempted to prove that. However, he had put before them these three defences and said that one of these things might have happened. The question was not what might have happened but what did happen. That was what they had to try in that court. He proposed to deal with the evidence for the prosecution and the evidence for the defence, and treat them together and leave the court to say which of these two stories they believed. It was a question of credibility between the witnesses for the prosecution and the defendant himself. Apparently insinuations had been made in that court by learned friend, but one of the most serious was that the prosecution had combined together for the purpose of bringing a charge of murder—the most serious charge which could be brought against any man—in order to get a man convicted of murder. He put it to them that that was absolutely and utterly ridiculous. They had seen the appearance of the witnesses in the box and he took it that a witness's appearance in the box was one of the truest tests and the best test of credibility or otherwise. Mr. Brutton then proceeded to deal with the evidence at some length, arguing that the case for the prosecution had not been shaken in any material particular.

Mr. Goodnow said the fact that two nationalities were concerned in a case like that had been the subject of great thought on the part of the court. By the treaty between the United States and the empire of China, if a Chinaman committed a crime against a citizen of the United States he was charged by the Chinese authorities according to their code and law in their courts, the American authorities simply watching the case. The crime must be determined according to the Chinese code and the punishment inflicted according to the Chinaman's code. If an American committed a crime against a Chinaman then the obverse took place—he could only be tried before an American Consul, according to the code of the United States, and the punishment inflicted must be according to the crime as given by the United States. In order to ensure equity and impartiality in their code it was laid down that a consul should give the decision in the case, but that other minds and other judgements might be brought to co-operate or differ from him it was provided in a capital case that four reputable American citizens, drawn by lot from a list approved by the minister, should sit with him and should either agree or differ from his judgement, and should note on his judgement their reasons for agreeing or differing from him when the Consul should render the decision. In this case the Government had thought it of so much importance, and were so desirous that justice should be done, that when it was found that the minister of the United States was unable to come down from Peking and sit there he (the

Consul-General) as next in rank in their diplomatic service was ordered to come there and sit with the Consul. The Court had thought it of such importance that they had allowed their time to be taken up by matters which were absolutely immaterial to the case in order that if any grain of fact material to the case could be winnowed out of the bushel of chaff they need not miss that grain. A point had been made as to the form of the indictment, which contained the words "at Wuchow," but Wuchow was not only a town but a prefecture, and this occurrence took place in the prefecture of Wuchow; but he held that the point was not material. If it was proved that murder or manslaughter was committed by an American on the body of Cheng Tei San a small detail like that in the indictment could not have any effect. It was provided by the statutes of the United States that any person who committed murder upon the high seas or upon any river should suffer death. That was qualified by a law passed in 1897 which provided that in certain cases where a person was found guilty of the crime of murder the jury might make a recommendation, and in such a case a person would be sentenced to imprisonment for life. In other words there were two crimes. Killing came under two heads in the statute—murder and manslaughter, and the essential difference between the two was that murder was "unlawfully, wilfully, and maliciously," and manslaughter "unlawfully and wilfully," but without malice. Malice as used here was not malice as used in ordinary conversation or as ordinarily understood, when it had the meaning of rancour. Malice in law was "without sufficient provocation." The rule of law was that a man should be taken to intend that which he did. Drunkenness was no excuse. The question to be decided was practically, did this prisoner kill Cheng Lei San? Upon that point the evidence of the witnesses had got to be carefully weighed. If two men testified against a third man, contradicted him, and they were all three of equal credibility of course the testimony of the two must outweigh the testimony of the one. There was one other matter he and Mr. Williams wished to bring up before they adjourned, and that was in regard to the incident which happened there on Saturday he thought it was. Under Rule 71 of the Regulations of Consular Courts any complainant, informant, or prosecutor might be required to give security for all costs of the prosecution, including those of the accused, and every complainant and so forth not a citizen of the United States should be so required unless in the consul's opinion justice would be better promoted otherwise, and if such security was refused prosecution should abate. In this particular case it was the duty of the United States to prosecute the man accused of this shooting. One Cheng Kam Cheun, the brother of the deceased, chose to come into that court as an informant and prosecutor. He came into that court as represented by Messrs Mounsey and Brutton, represented by Mr. Brutton. He could state of his own knowledge that when he was there in September he himself told Mr. Brutton he would have to look out for his witnesses' fees, and no objection was made to it. The only question was as to whether they would bring Mr. Randall across from Manila or not, and he said that under agreement with the counsel his depositions could be taken there and expenses saved. Mr. Williams told him subsequent to the time he notified Mr. Brutton as to these witnesses' fees that Mr. Brutton told him if he said he must do it it should be done.

Mr. Williams—That was the fact.

Mr. Goodnow, continuing, said there had been no objection on the part of the prosecutor to this until Friday or Saturday. He himself spoke to Mr. Brutton on the matter on Saturday at noon. It had been the practice in the United States Courts in China that where a plaintiff or a complainant was represented by a reputable firm of attorneys they had not required them to pay up in cash the costs before hand, but there never had been a case in his own knowledge before this where such attorney had after the trial had begun and after having had due notice long before that he was expected to do this had refused to pay. It was the order of the court that the complainant should pay the costs of the trial unless the defendant has sufficient to

pay his own witnesses' fees, and it was the order of the court that unless the counsel for the prosecutor paid into that court, or satisfied that court that the witnesses for the prosecution and other costs were paid a copy of that order should be sent to the British Consul and that the Viceroy be notified of such failure on the part of the prosecutor and his counsel to pay these fees and should be asked to force such payment. It was the order of the court that until the expenses were paid Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton should not act in any United States Courts in China.

Mr. Brutton—I wish to make a few remarks, your honour, on the quoted section 71 of the code.

Mr. Goodnow—I do not know that I care to hear any remarks.

Mr. Brutton—I am entitled to argue the matter before you.

Mr. Goodnow—No argument is possible on the matter. The court will hear no further argument on the matter.

Mr. Brutton—Then I shall have to take further steps to bring it before the court. If your honour declines to hear me someone else will.

The court then adjourned to be convened on notice for judgment.

THE JUDGMENT.

At the United States Consulate, Canton, on the 13th Dec. judgment was delivered in the *Dosing* shooting case as follows:—

On July 4th, 1898, the steamer *Dosing*, sailing under the American flag, left Hongkong for Wuchow with Richard Toulmin, an American citizen, as master, and a Chinese crew. There was and had been apparently some trifling friction between Captain Toulmin and the compradore, Cheng Lei San, a Chinese subject. Captain Toulmin was in charge of the *Dosing* temporarily, and Cheng Lei San in many ways seemed to feel that he was responsible only to T. S. Woods, who held a power of attorney from the nominal owner of the vessel. There were two or three disagreements between the captain and the compradore before Wuchow was reached which apparently irritated Captain Toulmin, but were condoned by him after talking with Woods at Wuchow. On the morning of July 7th, Wuchow was reached. Here there was trouble between Captain Toulmin and his boy, resulting in a hand-to-hand encounter and in the boy leaving the ship, and in Captain Toulmin getting from his cabin a revolver which he pointed at the boy, but did not at that time discharge. This revolver, it is admitted that Captain Toulmin then put in his pocket, saying to the compradore that he would shoot the next one who attacked him; and saying to Mr. Campkin, a Customs official, that if they continued to trouble him he would do for some of them, and saying to Mr. Strom (another Customs official), and slapping his pocket at the same time, that he would be able to take care of himself the next time, or words to that effect. These various witnesses say that at this time Captain Toulmin was quite excited. At Wuchow Mr. Woods had made arrangements that the *Dosing* should convey about 200 Chinese soldiers to Tung Yuen, some 25 or 40 miles above Wuchow. Captain Toulmin objected, and made conditions, but was overruled, and the *Dosing*, between 4.30 and 5 p.m., on July 7th, 1898, left Wuchow for Tung Yuen. Captain Toulmin collected 72 rifles from the Chinese soldiers, and locked them up before they left Wuchow. At this time he was calm and collected. About 8 p.m., the Chinese pilot said it was too dark to proceed further with safety, and says that he asked (in Chinese) permission of Captain Toulmin to anchor until the moon rose. Captain Toulmin answered him with "large words" (in English), and the pilot went to the compradore who gave him permission to anchor, and said that he himself had obtained such permission from the captain. The witness Randall and the accused both testify that immediately previous to the anchoring, Captain Toulmin, with Randall as interpreter, told the pilot if he ran ashore or into a rock that he (Toulmin) would put a hole through him, or shoot him, or kill him, or words of like effect. Again it is agreed Toulmin, while making this threat, tapped his pocket saying, "I did not have it with me this morning but I have it now."

The boat was immediately thereafter anchored, Toulmin apparently consenting thereto. It is agreed that Toulmin did not eat anything during the day and evening of July 7th, saying that he feared poison. During the day and before leaving Wuchow he had had two or three drinks of whisky. He took another while Randall and Woods were eating dinner. Toulmin says that he took two or three drinks of whisky after that. Randall says that Toulmin took several (three or four) drinks of whisky between the dinner time and the time of anchoring, and three or four drinks between the time the boat was anchored and the shooting. Woods says that he took three or four drinks after dinner, and that Toulmin took at least twice as many. It is certain that Toulmin took no food and considerable whisky during the eventful day and evening. Woods and Randall testify that they had dinner shortly after the boat started between 6 and 7 o'clock. They agree that Toulmin sat with them during dinner, but refused to eat. Toulmin says that Woods and Randall dined after the boat anchored; that he sat with them a little time and then went to his room, divested himself of his ordinary clothing, leaving his revolver in his trousers, and put on his pyjamas and returned to the deck. After dinner Woods slept for a time and Toulmin and Randall were together on the bridge. Captain Toulmin was complaining to Mr. Randall of a general disposition on the part of the crew to disobey his orders, and Randall thought best to wake up Woods. As the three talked, Toulmin and Randall occupied the two deck chairs which were on the bridge and Woods sat sometimes on the rail and sometimes on the deck floor. Toulmin called to some one of the crew to get another deck chair which he knew was aboard and received the answer that the compradore was sleeping in it. He became quite excited that the owner of the boat should be sitting on the floor while a Chinese enjoyed the comfort of a chair. Woods said, "Don't get excited; it's all right," and finally said that he would go and see the compradore and fix the matter. He then went across the gangway to the fore-castle head. At this time at the fore-castle head were the compradore in a canvas chair about half way from the bow to the aft part of the fore-castle head. The chair was with its head towards the bow of the vessel and on the starboard side—two Chinese sleeping nearer the bow and probably the assistant compradore sleeping on the deck floor, between the compradore's chair and the starboard rail. The two near the bow, the pilot and the engineer, testify themselves and were seen by Randall. The presence of the assistant compradore rests on his own testimony, supported by that of the engineer. Woods had some talk with the compradore after the latter was awakened, and Toulmin hearing the voices went across into the fore-castle head and directly to the head of the chair, which he seized and shook and said something excitedly about throwing it overboard or taking it away. Woods put his foot on the centre of the chair, and the compradore apparently took hold of the foot of the chair, both endeavouring to keep it from being moved. This contention lasted only a moment. The compradore was at the foot of the chair, near the starboard rail, about two or three feet from Woods, who stood on his left further towards the port side of the vessel, and within two or three feet of Toulmin, who stood further to port and forward. To this point all accounts agree except as to the time of the dinner, the amount of whisky drunk, and the clothing of Toulmin. All the witnesses except Toulmin are positive that all the afternoon, and evening at dinner, before anchoring between 6 and 7 p.m., and at the time of the shooting in question Toulmin had an ordinary sack coat. Toulmin contends that he put off that sack coat and put on his pyjamas while Randall and Woods were at dinner, which he says they ate after the boat was anchored after 8 o'clock and after he had tapped his coat pocket in threatening the pilot. Randall says that when Toulmin went into the fore-castle head, he (Randall) was on the starboard side of the bridge, which Toulmin says may be true but he is inclined to think that he left Randall on the port side of the bridge. When the chair was dropped Randall says that he was about 15 feet from the party on the

forecastle and saw Toulmin raise his right hand as though to fire a pistol; that he saw a flash apparently coming from Toulmin's hand and heard a report. Woods, the pilot, the engineer, and the assistant compradore say that Toulmin took a revolver from his side coat pocket and raised it; that they saw the flash and heard the report. Toulmin says that the compradore pulled up his sleeves as though to attack; but that he is sure that the compradore had nothing in his hands; that he (Toulmin) raised his hand (with possibly his pipe in it but no revolver) in position as though to fire and said to the compradore, "If you make another move, I will shoot you." At this moment, he says the compradore shouted, "Strike! Strike!" and there came a shot from behind him which he thinks came from the scuttle hatch, which he says was open. Randall says that Woods threw up his left hand, and then a second flash and report came from Toulmin's hands, and Woods called out that he was shot. Woods says that he put up his left hand to knock up the revolver, but that the second shot fired by Toulmin passed through his hand. The Chinese pilot and engineer say that after the first shot they wrapped their heads in their blankets and saw nothing more, but heard two more reports. The assistant compradore says that his eyes were open, that he saw no flash after the first, but heard two more reports coming from apparently the same place. Toulmin says that Woods upon the first threat to shoot, turned to him and said "None of that! None of that!" and made a quick motion, and was wounded by the first shot, disappearing then from the scene; that the compradore had by this time come around the foot of the chair and was near to him holding a revolver in his hand, which was close to and about the height of his chest, and not outstretched; that he (Toulmin) seized the compradore's hands and a struggle ensued for the weapon; that one time breaking away he struck the compradore in the face with his left fist, and thereafter in the struggle the revolver held in the compradore's hand was accidentally discharged. Randall testified that at Woods's exclamation he went forward rapidly and from the gangway saw the third flash apparently from Toulmin's hand and towards the compradore; that the compradore was turned and going towards the gangway, stooping, with his hand in front of him and looking backward over his left shoulder. With the third shot, he says, the compradore fell prone on his face on the deck with his head touching the gangway, without speaking and motionless. The assistant compradore says that the compradore fell at the third shot. Woods heard nothing after the second shot. Toulmin says that in the struggle between himself and the compradore, the revolver was fired a second time, being still in the compradore's hands; and simultaneously came another shot from behind him (Toulmin), and, he thinks, from the scuttle hatch. At this time Toulmin says that he was on one knee with his back to the starboard rail; that at these two shots the compradore wrenched loose from his grasp, turned partly around towards the bridge, and fell prone on his face with his head against the gangway, still holding the revolver in his hands. Randall says that he could see all the time distinctly what was done on the forecastle head; that while Toulmin and the compradore might have touched one another at the first and second shots, there was no struggle; that at the third and last shot the compradore was several feet from Toulmin and with his back towards him; that the flash was directly from Toulmin's hand and towards the compradore. Woods says that at the first and second shots he was between the two. The assistant compradore says that all three were separated from each other two or three feet. Toulmin says there was a severe and comparatively prolonged struggle, but that it was too dark to see it from the bridge or gangway. While the testimony is that the sky was partly, at least, overcast by clouds, the moon was only three days past full and even when obscured by clouds would give sufficient light at 10 p.m., about the time of the shooting, to render objects easily distinguishable at the distance (about 20 feet) at which Randall stood from the scene of action. Randall testifies that he seized Woods's wrist and led the latter below, Woods having to step over the compradore's head to reach the gang-

way. This Woods corroborates. Toulmin says that when the compradore fell, that he looked around. The moon was just coming from behind a cloud or hill; everything was perfectly still, not a sound to be heard and no one was on the forecastle head but himself and the dead compradore. He went below to his room pushing his way through the crowded soldiers, some of whom struck at him, he says, with swords or bamboos but without hitting him; and went to his room where he put on his sack coat; could not find his revolver nor a revolver which Woods, he says, had brought on board and left in his (Toulmin's) room. He found two Winchester rifles but no ammunition and went to the mess room where were Woods and Randall. They urged him to return to his room where, if he had no light, he would be safe from the vengeance of the Chinese who would not go from the light to attack a desperate man in a dark room. When he had returned to his room, Randall went to the captain of the soldiery and to the crew and urged quiet and peace and that the anchor be lifted at once and the boat returned to Wuchow where Woods could receive surgical aid. They were quiet and made no threats and, after he had assured them that the compradore was dead, willingly took the boat back to Wuchow. Toulmin came on to the bridge to where Woods and Randall were and brought a rifle with him. This Randall forced him to lay aside. Woods asked, "Why did you shoot him?" to which Toulmin answered, "The — deserved all he got." Upon arriving at Dr. MacDonald's hospital, Toulmin said to the latter that the dead man deserved all he got, but that he was sorry Woods had been shot. Later that night Toulmin said that the compradore had tried to shoot him, and was shot in the struggle, and tried to impress upon Woods and Randall that they could not swear that he shot the compradore. Dr. MacDonald examined the dead man on the forecastle head, and later made a more careful examination. He found a bullet wound at the angle of the jaw, on the left side of the face, passing through the bone, he thinks, toward the right hemisphere of the brain. On account of the prejudices of the Chinese, he was unable to pursue his investigations far enough to find the bullet, but is sure the wound was a mortal one. He testifies further that there were powder grains in Woods's hand and none on the compradore's skin. There were no scratches or bruises on the compradore's hands. Within a day or so Toulmin was sent to Canton, an order of the Consul waived preliminary examination, and he has been confined at Shanghai until December 8th, when the trial was begun. It will be noticed from the above that in regard to the first shot the evidence of Europeans and three Chinese is only contravened by that of one European, who is the person accused. Two Europeans and one Chinese contravene one European (the accused) as to the second and third shots. All the witnesses contradict the statements of the accused that there was a struggle. Put aside Woods's testimony if you will, as biased by his interests, and the testimony of the Chinese as dictated by race feeling, and we still have the positive and direct testimony of Randall and certain facts undisputed and the admissions of Toulmin to Dr. MacDonald. Nothing has been brought forward as showing prejudice on the part of Randall. No serious attempt was made to impeach his credibility. In fact the counsel for the defense declined to cross-examine as he took it as settled that Randall told the truth as he saw it. Randall's nationality is that of the accused; his calling predisposes him to place a high value on his accuracy; his national disposition as evidenced before us is that of a man accustomed to observe carefully and determined to see all to be seen of any given action. That he could see all this tragedy is clear. It was about full moon; the moon was either shining or coming from shadow; the vessel was so small that from where he stood the parties in interest were not to exceed 20 feet from him; he was in no danger and could see and observe without fear or personal feeling. In his testimony he is positive and direct. He is corroborated also by certain physical facts. He testifies that Woods was shot when very close to Toulmin. Dr. MacDonald finds powder grains in Woods's wound. He testifies that the compradore was farther away from Toulmin at the third shot, stooping, looking back over his left shoulder.

Dr. MacDonald found no powder in the compradore's wound, the ball striking the angle of the jaw on the left side of the face, and ranging upwards, but without force enough to make its egress from the skull. Toulmin testifies that Woods was wounded by a shot from the scuttle hatch, while the shot which killed the compradore came from his (the compradore's) own pistol, held about the height of the chest. In that case the powder grains would be in the compradore's wound and not in Woods's. These facts corroborate Randall and not Toulmin. Again it must be taken into consideration that Toulmin is the accused. Randall, so far as one can see, is disinterested. We see no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of Randall's testimony alone, which is positive that the deceased Cheng Lei San came to his death from a wound from a pistol held in the hands of and fired by the accused, Richard Toulmin. We see no evidence of any premeditation of the crime. The testimony goes to show that Toulmin, weakened by lack of food and excited and irritated by liquor, the heat, and by petty annoyances which would probably have been laughed at by him under other circumstances, having in his possession ready for use a weapon and somewhat imbued with the contempt too common among some for the value of native human life, in a moment of passion fired the fatal shot. This does not lessen his responsibility toward the law nor the obligation of this Court to punish him according to law. It is the belief of this Court, however, and we desire to put that belief on record, that the accused, though guilty of murder, is not of that character which deliberately, cruelly, and urged by vicious instincts premeditated and with fixed purposes, plans a crime. We see no evidence of such provocation as removes the crime from the legal definition of "malicious." We see nothing in the evidence on which to base the claim of mutiny of any description. Even had there been serious provocation and trouble before reaching and at Wuchow, there was nothing to compel the accused to go on from Wuchow in the boat. By his own act in consenting to make the further trip into a disturbed country and at night, with the same crew with which he had made that and other voyages, the accused proclaimed his confidence in that crew. Neither can any claim of mutiny be based on the action of the pilot anchoring when he thought it too dark to proceed. Neither can any sufficient provocation be found for taking a human life in a petty squabble over the possession of a chair. All the evidence when considered is against there being any attack by the deceased on the accused which would warrant his taking life in self-defence.

Wherefore, having heard and tried the complaint in the foregoing case, filed by Cheng Kam Chuen, brother of the deceased Cheng Lei San, H. R. Williams, Jun., U.S. Vice-Consul in charge at Canton, and John Goodnow, U.S. Consul-General for China, assisting by order of the Department of State, U.S.A., both acting judicially, find Richard Toulmin, a citizen of the U.S.A., guilty of murder, by wilfully, unlawfully and maliciously shooting at Cheng Lei San, a subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China, on the 7th day of July, A.D. 1898, on the steamship *Dosing*, flying the American flag, on the West River, in the Province of Kwangsi, in the Empire of China, in the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the U.S., and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, of which shooting said Cheng Lei San died on July 7th, 1898, at said above described place—without capital punishment—the punishment whereof is imprisonment at hard labour for life.

Wherefore we adjudge and sentence the said Richard Toulmin to imprisonment for the term of his rational life at hard labour from this day in the prison for American convicts at Shanghai—China—or at such other place and prison as may be designated by the President of the United States.

In witness whereof we have set our hands and official seals this thirteenth day of December, A.D. 1898, at Canton, China.

H. R. WILLIAMS,
U.S. Consul in charge, acting judicially.
JOHN GOODNOW,
Consul General acting judicially and assisting in this trial by order of the Department of State.

We concur in the above decision and sentence—

E. B. WARD.
JAS. J. LOSSIUS.
H. K. SHUMAKER.
J. S. MURRAY.

The prisoner was brought down to Hongkong in the *Hankow* on Wednesday, and on Tuesday he left for Shanghai in the *Nippon Maru*.

A. R. W. O. BOARD SHIP.

A THIRD OFFICER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

At the Magistracy on 11th Dec., before Commander Hastings, A. Vaughan (who had a black eye), quartermaster on the steamer *Athenian*, charged the third officer of the same vessel, McLachlan, with assault. He said that at about a quarter-past three on Tuesday morning he was on watch and was on the fore-side of the gangway when defendant came along and said to him, "How is it you are not on the gangway?" He replied, "I'm here out of the wind," whereupon defendant said, "Get on to the gangway," and he obeyed. A few minutes afterwards he walked round the quarter-deck to see if there were away boats astern, and defendant came and said, "You here again! Get on to the gangway you—!" and struck him and knocked him down, saying, "I've got you down, you—!" and I'm going to keep you down." When defendant left him he went into the captain's cabin and defendant went into the chief officer's. The captain told him to wash himself and he would see him in the morning. In the morning the captain told him to go ashore. He had been in the ship close on ten months. Defendant joined at Vancouver.

In reply to Mr. Gedge, who appeared for defendant, complainant said he was on the port side sitting on a grating when defendant spoke to him. He was not sitting on a chair. His duty was to be on the gangway and to walk round the quarter-deck. It was not part of his duty to sit down. He was not asleep. Defendant did not shake him or put his hand on him until he knocked him down. About a quarter of an hour afterwards defendant found him in the same place but standing up. He was not asleep. Defendant did not wake him. Defendant did not say that if he could not keep awake he would have to send for some one else. Defendant said he was drunk, but he had had no liquor since he left Vancouver. He had had no liquor at all that day. He was not slightly intoxicated. Defendant was dressed in a long coat. He denied saying to him, "What the—have you got to do here?" He did not spring up and seize defendant by the throat. Defendant did not strike him in self-defence.

The case was adjourned until the next day.

DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

At the Magistracy on the 15th Dec., before Commander Hastings, J. McLachlan, third officer of the *Athenian*, was charged on remand with having assaulted A. Vaughan, quartermaster on the same vessel, early on Tuesday morning. Mr. Gedge appeared for the defence.

Henry Howatt, master of the *Athenian*, said he had not found defendant a bad-tempered man. He had given him a good character to the company. At about half-past three on Tuesday morning complainant came to his cabin. He could see that the man had been drinking. His face was covered with blood. He made a report and witness told him to come and see him in the morning. He had not known complainant to be the worse for liquor before. In the morning he saw complainant and told him the officer would not have touched him unless he had given offence. Complainant denied having given offence, but admitted he had been drinking during the afternoon. At about three o'clock on the morning in question witness had been round the decks and could not find the quartermaster anywhere. He then went to defendant and told him he must have a strict watch kept at the gangway. The quartermaster's duties were to watch the gangway, take soundings, look round the ship, strike the bells, and make reports to the officer on watch. Defendant was officer on watch on the night in question.

His Worship asked Mr. Gedge if he wished to proceed with his cross-summons.

Mr. Gedge replied that if His Worship was satisfied on this summons he would not proceed with the cross-summons.

His Worship said he had no doubt whatever that complainant was asleep at his post, that he was the worse for liquor, that he did not fulfil his duty as he ought to have done, and that the officer struck him in self-defence, the complainant having when reproved caught him by the throat. The defendant was therefore discharged.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the Company's Registered Offices, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on Friday, 23rd December, at noon:—

To the shareholders of the Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—We beg to lay before you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1898.

The Traffic Receipts for the twelve months, together with transfer fees, amount to \$56,139.72. After paying interest and all running expenses and making provision for Auditors' fees, there remains a net profit on the year's working of \$16,343.47, which, added to \$2,332.65 carried forward from last year, gives a sum of \$18,676.12 available for appropriation. Your General Managers and Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of \$10 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$12,500, that \$5,000, be written off the value of the permanent way, and that the balance, \$1,176.12, be carried forward to new account.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

In accordance with rule 15 of the Company's Articles of Association, the present members, Messrs. Ewens and Orange, retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Fullerton Henderson from the colony the accounts have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts alone. Both gentlemen offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1898.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital account:—1,250 shares of 100 each fully paid up	125,000.00		
Debentures:—60 of \$500 each	30,000.00		
Local and general liabilities	5,458.36		
Profit and loss:—rought forward	\$2,332.65		
Profit and loss:—For current year	16,343.47		
	18,676.12		
	\$79,134.48		

ASSETS.		\$	c.
Permanent way, concession, and deed of grant	30,000.00		
Stations, crown leaseholds, and buildings (including lots 1317, 1322, 1333, 1334, 1335, 35, and R. B. lot 86)	13,388.48		
Rolling stock	21,225.5		
Furniture account	125.00		
Tools and stores in hand	135.29		
Accounts receivable	44.00		
Cash in H. and S. Bank	\$13,345.36		
Cash and co-pradore's orders in hand	770.93		
	14,116.29		
	\$179,134.48		

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1897.

Dr.		\$	c.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
To salaries and wages	4,581.42		
To charges	2,625.51		
To maintenance and repairs	7,081.83		
To coals and stores	7,983.44		
To interest	2,448.24		
To rates, Crown rent, and fire insurance	1,038.0		
To godown and station rent	\$2,100		
Less sundry rents received	847		
	253.00		
To General Managers' and auditors' fees	1,350.00		
To office rent and clerks' salaries, &c.	1,800.00		
To balance	18,676.12		
	\$58,472.37		

Cr. CONTRA.

By amount brought forward from last year	2,832.55
By transfer fees	3.00
By traffic receipts for the year to date	56,136.72
	\$58,472.27

WATER RETURN.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

LEVEL.		1897.	1898.
Tytam	1ft. 8in. above overflow	1ft. 10in. below overflow	
Pokfulam	9in. above overflow	6ft. 7in. below overflow	
STORAGE, GALLONS.		1897.	1898.
Tytam		399,320,000	352,800,000
Pokfulam		67,620,000	51,640,000

Total 466,940,000 404,440,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

1897.		1898.
Consumption	88,867,000	96,841,000 gals.
Estimated population	192,000	197,500
Consumption per head per day	15.4	16.3 gals.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

1897.		1898.
Consumption	6,231,000	6,712,000 gals.
Estimated population	25,100	26,300
Consumption per head per day	8.2	8.5 gals.

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

R. D. ORMSBY,
Water Authority.

P. L.

PRINCE HENRY'S CUP.—FINAL.

The final match in this tournament was played on the 10th December between teams representing the King's Own Regiment and the Civilians before a large number of spectators, including H.E. the Governor and H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia.

The following were the competing teams:—

KING'S OWN.		CIVILIANS.	
Captain Laurie (back)		Mr. Landale	
Captain McLachlan 3		Mr. Hastings	
Captain Paton 2		Capt. Hon. F. May	
Major Gawne 1		Mr. Potts	

Umpires—Captain Burney, R.A., Captain Des Vaux, R.E.

The game was started at 4.10 p.m. with the Civilians defending the nullah goal, within a minute of the start the Civilians worked the ball to their opponents' goal, where May scored a subsidiary. After some give and take play near the centre of the ground Paton got possession from a well placed stroke by Laurie and scored a goal for the King's Own. From the throw in the King's Own worked the ball to the Civilians' goal and pressed for some time, frequently hitting behind, but the only result was a subsidiary scored by Major Gawne; the game had to be stopped for a short time owing to McLachlan having a fall, but he was fortunately not hurt. A corner fell to the King's Own and from the hit in a foul was given against the Civilians near the goal line, but nothing resulted. Landale relieved with a nice run to the centre of the ground, where the ball was hit out. After the throw in a foul was given against the King's Own, near the centre of the ground, and the Civilians missed a grand opportunity of scoring from the free hit. Nothing resulted, the ball going behind. After some slow play the ball was worked to the Civilian goal, where McLachlan scored out of a scrimmage. The score at the end of the first quarter stood King's Own 2 goals and 1 subsidiary, Civilians 1 subsidiary.

Shortly after commencement the second quarter the King's Own added another goal and a subsidiary to their credit and the match looked like being an easy win for them, but from this

point the Civilians began to improve their position and quickly put two goals to their credit, hit by Hastings and May. With a fine rush just before the finish they looked like scoring again but the ball was hit behind, nothing resulting, and when the time bell rang the King's Own were left winners by 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 2 goals and 1 subsidiary.

From the spectator's point of view it was hard to follow the game very closely, as the ball was frequently lost sight of owing to the dust and it is therefore difficult to single out cases of individual merit, but there is no doubt that the winners showed the best combination. The match was perhaps not such a fast one as that between the R.A. and King's Own on Wednesday and the umpires had frequently to interrupt the game for infringements of the rules for "off side" and "foul riding" events which must occur even in the most friendly matches when excitement runs high. Had the Civilians forced the game more during the first quarter the result might have been different, as they were playing the stronger at the finish; they had fewer ponies but their ponies were fresh whilst some of the King's Own ponies showed signs of not having got over the stiff match on Wednesday. While every credit is due to the winners in carrying off the cup, the Civilians are to be congratulated on making such a good finish to a match that at one time looked like being rather one-sided.

After the match Prince Henry presented the cup to the winning team with a few appropriate words and a pleasant afternoon ended with a round of cheers and the band of the King's Own playing "God save the Queen."

Colonel Rowlandson and officers of the King's Own were "at home" on the ground and the Band of the Regiment played a selection during the match.

There are some who would have wished to see Prince Henry's Cup remain at Hongkong, but none would grudge its being taken away by a Regiment whose officers have done so much to support polo during the short year they have been quartered in the station, and whose near departure can only be looked on by lovers of polo with regret.

DRUMSTICK.

HON. F. H. MAY'S CUP.

The first round of the Polo Tournament for the Hon. F. H. May's Cup commenced on 14th Dec. before a large crowd of spectators, which included, amongst others, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia (who also played in some club quarters between the game) and H.E. Major-General Black. The teams were as follows:—

THE CLUB.		CIVILIANS.	
Mr. Bruce	1	Mr. Potts	
Capt. Des Vœux	2	Mr. Master	
Major Jeffreys	3	Hon. F. H. May	
Mr. Nugent	4	Mr. Landale	

The Civilians won the toss and elected to defend the stable end. After some rather sticky play, the Civilians pressed the Club goal, but Jeffreys relieved well, Potts riding Nugent off. Potts soon afterwards made a good run from a throw in from touch, but failed to score. Des Vœux next figured well in attack on the Civilian's goal and was getting very dangerous, when Landale and May relieved and changed the venue of the attack, Nugent saving by some excellent backhanders. Shortly afterwards Des Vœux made a brilliant run, hitting on the near side, being ridden hard all the time by May. The game again became rather slow and sticky and "crosses" were given against both teams. Play was of an even but uninteresting character till the bell rang. First quarter, no score.

Both teams played up better in the second quarter and a much faster game resulted. Shortly after the start Landale made a fine run, carrying the ball all the way down the ground and eventually centreing to May, who hit a goal. Score: Civilians, 1 goal; Club, nothing. After this the Club pulled themselves together and pressed the Civilians the whole time, all the members of the team playing well together. However, the shooting at goal was very erratic and several easy chances were missed. Nugent scored the first subsidiary for his team and Des Vœux put on three more in quick succession, Major Jeffreys aiding him greatly on every occasion. At last the Club refused to be

denied and Des Vœux getting away scored a goal. The Club continued to press their opponents to the finish. Final score: Club, 1 goal, 4 subs.; Civilians, 1 goal.

Landale and May played well for their team, though "Red Rag" seemed a bit too much even for Landale the last quarter. Potts did a lot of good hard work. Master did not shew up much at hitting the ball, which only shews that you cannot make a player out of the best of riders at a moment's notice, but at riding off he was strong. Des Vœux played brilliantly for his side but was absolutely "off" at shooting at close quarters. Major Jeffreys also played splendidly and rode and hit hard and greatly helped his team to victory. Nugent was a safe back and saved repeatedly with his excellent backhand strokes. Bruce rode hard and worked his opposing back well, but sometimes missed the ball rather badly.

THISTLE.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB V. HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the Football Club. The following are the scores and analysis:—

FOOTBALL CLUB.

Lt. G. D. Campbell, H.K.R., c and b Vallings	53
H. B. Bedwell, R.N., b Vallings	51
W. L. Wall, R.N., c Salter, b Vallings	11
H. Hancock, b T. S. Smith	8
K. G. Campbell, R.A., b T. S. Smith	0
H. Arthur, c Mackenzie, b Vallings	0
H. R. Lowe, b Vallings	0
Dr. Atkinson, c Barton, b Vallings	0
P. G. Davies, R.A., b Vallings	8
R. F. White, R.N., c Fairie, b Vallings	7
W. Mayson, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Fairie, R.N.	5	1	10	—	—	—
J.F.A. Hastings	6	1	27	—	—	—
T. S. Smith	20	5	51	—	—	2
Wilson, R.N.	9	2	28	—	—	—
Rev. Vallings	13	4	22	1	—	8
Mackenzie	3	1	9	—	—	—

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

T. Sercombe Smith, c Atkinson, b Lowe	47
Lt. Barton, R.N., run out	11
Mr. Salter, R.N., b Bedwell	0
Rev. G.R. Vallings, c K.G. Campbell, b Bedwell	12
apt. Dyson, A.P.D., b Wall	1
J. F. A. Hastings, R.N., b Lowe	16
Lt. Fairie, R.N., not out	26
Lt. Astle, R.A., c Mayson, b Hancock	2
Mr. Wilson, R.N., b Lowe	0
A. Mackenzie, b Lowe	0
A. Hon, b Hancock	1
Extras	0
Total	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Wall	15	3	29	—	—	1
Bedwell	17	3	49	—	—	2
Hancock	9	2	25	—	—	2
Lowe	6	2	13	—	—	4

FOOTBALL.

On the Happy Valley ground on 14th Dec., the first game for the Lancaster Regiment shield was played between E Company and the Band and Drummers. From the start to the finish the game was fast and combination was well sustained. The Band and Drummers' team played a capital game, and won by three goals to nil. E Company often attacked, and several good shots were sent in, but the goal keeper was in excellent form and saved the leather going through repeatedly. Perhaps the best player on the field was Adjutant Lloyd, who was mainly instrumental in getting the first two goals scored. The best goal obtained, however, was secured by Corporal Pickford, who rushed up to the opposing goal keeper and secured the ball with a high jump after the custodian had kicked it. The losers were indeed unfortunate in failing to notch a point, for they repeatedly attacked the E Company's citadel, and only lost the game by bad kicking in front of the sticks. The E Company have now to meet G Company; but it is expected the latter will win. If they do the players composing the team will have to play the Band and Drummers, and should they win that game they will secure the shield.

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PEARSON CUP AND SPOONS.

There was a very good attendance for this event on Saturday, eighteen members taking part in the competition. Mr. A. Watson won the Pearson Cup with the creditable score of 97:—

SCORES.

	230	530	670	H'cap.	Total
Mr. A. Watson*	33	32	32	—	97
Cor. Leadingham, R.E.*	32	31	30	3	96
Mr. A. H. Skelton *	34	32	29	—	95
Sergt. Bower, R.E. *	33	2	25	—	93
C. I. M. Wallace, R.E.	29	33	30	—	92
Mr. J. Marshall	29	29	29	—	87
Mr. F. Beck	27	21	33	6	87
Mr. W. Stackwood	29	25	25	8	87
Mr. W. Toller	28	22	23	14	87
L. S. Andrews	29	34	23	—	86
P.O. Harborne	31	24	27	—	82
C.P.O. Buck	28	24	27	—	79
P.O. Manning	29	23	26	—	77

* Winners of Spoons.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE FATE OF GLENEALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
DEAR SIR,—I was very much surprised to see in the *Daily Press* of this morning that "Glenealy" Dell above the American Consulate was to be denuded of its foliage and turned into Chinese quarters. I have always considered "Glenealy" as forming a part of the Botanical Gardens, or as an approach to Government House, and belonging to the colony. It is certainly the only pretty bit left below, and is far more attractive and useful than the Gardens. It should be the duty of the Government to protect and preserve it, even if for no other reason than that it is an attractive approach to Government House. The small triangular bit on the west side, between the Pumping Station and the United States Consulate, is covered with splendid tree ferns and foliage, and could certainly be taken over for a small amount. A fair valuation might be \$3,000. We are spending money for golf links, race course, and recreation grounds, and there is no good reason why this little bit of park should be overrun. The very name of "Glenealy" should be changed back to its original name of "Elliot's Dell," and a statue to the gallant Captain be erected at the junction of the paths above the Consulate. It is certainly due him, and it is but just, that he should have some public recognition in this colony. The ground is of no great value for building purposes, and it can never be. If the Chinese need residential space, there is always Kowloon.

I sincerely hope the Government will give this matter their consideration, and I hope to see the expressions of others on the subject.—I remain, dear sir,

A TAXPAYER.

Hongkong, 12th December.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
SIR.—The remarks of "A Taxpayer" in the letter which appeared in your issue of this morning with regard to Glenealy will, I am sure, be endorsed by the public generally. All your readers must have been surprised to learn that dwelling houses are to be built on that lovely spot, and I trust it is not too late for the Government to preserve the beauties of Glenealy from destruction. Trusting you will be kind enough to support this matter in your influential paper,—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

CIVIS.

Hongkong, 13th December.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
And shall Glenealy go?
Twenty thousand Hongkongites,
Indignant answer No!
SIR.—One of the loveliest nooks in the island to be given over to the jerry builder! And a place which everyone sees and appreciates! Surely not! Beautiful as it is, if it was away out at Cape Collinson or other such inaccessible position we could part with it with equanimity;

but situated as it is in the very heart of the city we cannot afford to lose it. There must be some member of the Legislative Council who will move a hand to preserve it to us.—Yours truly,

KILFABR. KAX.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1898.

THE FRENCH DEMANDS AT SHANGHAI.

The A. C. Daily News publishes the following special telegram dated Nanking, 4th December:—

A dispatch written by Viceroy Liu yesterday was refused acceptance by the French Consul-General and matters seem to be in a very critical state between the two countries. It is stated that the Tsungli Yamen has advised the Viceroy to be more amenable to the French demands, but H.E. has declared that he alone will be responsible to the Emperor for the integrity of his Viceroyship.

REPORTED FRENCH REPRISALS IN SZECHUAN.

It is reported that the French have sent China an ultimatum threatening to send an armed force from Tonkin into Szechuan to rescue the unfortunate Father Fleury, though, if our Chungking correspondent is right, it is now too late to save him. The Government of China, such as it is, having chosen to leave Szechuan for months in a state of anarchy, the French, if they have taken the action reported, undoubtedly have right on their side. It is no doubt inconvenient for us, who claim that Szechuan is in our sphere of influence, that a large French armed force should be marched into that province; the only thing for us to do is to recognise at once that the partition of China has begun, and to take over the control of the Yangtze Valley from the Pacific to Tibet, formally informing France of our intention, as promptly as possible. We shall thus secure all foreigners in the future from outrages such as that of which Father Fleury has been the victim. It is our duty to promptly enforce the *Pax Britannica* in our accepted sphere of influence, the Yangtze Valley, seeing, as the brutal murder of Mr. Fleming also shows, the utter incapacity of the present Government of China. But we do not want another Fashoda incident in China.—N. C. Daily News.

THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

A Peking despatch states that although the Emperor headed the Princes and nobles of the Imperial House and the high Ministers of State in paying obeisance to the Empress-Dowager on the occasion of her recent birthday anniversary on the 23rd ultimo, his Majesty did not attend, as had been his wont, the theatricals and festivities in celebration of the event. The excuse given was that his Majesty's health "precluded any exertion," but the fact is commented upon as highly significant, some of the secret partisans of the Emperor even going so far as to denounce those parasites of the Empress-Dowager who held private festivals, also, in celebration of the event, on the ground that all were really the Emperor's subjects and not the Empress-Dowager's, and that as his Majesty had declined to celebrate her birthday his faithful subjects should also have refrained.—N. C. Daily News.

THE SHANGHAI NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

We have had the pleasure of inspecting the new uniforms of the latest addition to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, namely, "The Shanghai Naval Volunteer Company." The Company was formed in March last and is now about forty strong, many of whom are long-shore men, as "Jack" has it. The officers are Messrs. W. V. Carmichael, Lieut. Commanding; J. Morton, Inspector and Gunner; H. Cox, C.P.O.; J. Dawson, C.P.O.; and H. Paton, Hon. Sec. The Company also boasts of

two 1st-class Petty Officers and a Bugle Band of six boys. Since the Ningpo Joss House riot they have drilled regularly every Tuesday and Friday evening. The secretarial is carried on at the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, where is also a well-appointed armoury, provision being granted by the Municipal Council. The uniforms are in close imitation of the British Royal Navy, and certainly have a smart warlike appearance. The Company's crest consists of an anchor, gun wheel, and two crossed cutlasses, the whole tastefully arranged. Beneath is a ribbon on which is the well-known motto of the Coldstream Guards, "Second to None," which, judging by the *esprit de corps* shown by all, will be found to be well chosen.—N. C. Daily News.

THE MURDER OF MR. FLEMING.

The Chungking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, writing on the 22nd November, says:—

Particulars of the murder of Mr. Fleming, of the China Inland Mission, Kueiyang, in Kueichow province, and a native evangelist have just come to hand. That a deliberate and brutal assault, connived at by the officials, was made upon them there can be no doubt whatever. Murders of foreigners by frenzied mobs we are, if I may say so, used to, but it is something new to us to hear of such a cold-blooded and successful attempt as this, and it augurs very little for the safety of those who may be travelling in this disturbed district.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

was outside a village called Tsungnanchang, forty li from Panghai, on the road to Kueiyangfu. Mr. Fleming left Kueiyang on the 6th of September to go on a preaching tour, but meeting a messenger with a note from Mr. Botton of the same mission, who was ill at Panghai—a place consisting of two villages divided by a river and occupied by Chinese and Aborigines, respectively—he went to that place instead and relieved Mr. Botton, who returned to Kueiyang. There Mr. Fleming stayed until the 11th of October, when he left for a trip to Tsungyuanfu, returning again to Panghai on the 27th of October. But before arriving he heard that the Chinese village had been burned by robbers, which proved to be quite correct, while up to this time he had noticed no hostility towards himself. On the 28th of October the Chingping official named Lin arrived and a few days later told one of the *tsai* (yamen runners) to tell Mr. Fleming he wished to see him. This the *tsai* neglected to do, sending another man without the official's cards in his place. Mr. Fleming thinking an official would not send a man without his card did not go. Liu almost immediately left Panghai secretly. On the 1st of November, a military official, also named Liu, arrived in Panghai with a number of soldiers who surrounded the mission, and broke the signboards and some flower pots. A *tsungyeh* with several soldiers then went to the house, banged at the door and demanded admittance on the pretence that Mr. Fleming had some fire-arms secreted there for which he wished to search. To this Mr. Fleming naturally objected; but upon being urged by Mr. Pan, the schoolmaster, he opened the door and let them in. The search was made without success and the intruders went away.

THE MURDER.

Seeing the turn affairs had taken Mr. Fleming deemed it advisable to see the military official and for that purpose sent his card, which he himself soon followed. He was met by the underlings with insolence, who told him that the official would not see him. The attitude of the official and the threatening conduct of the soldiers made Mr. Fleming afraid of his own and his companions' safety, and he decided to leave with the evangelist and the schoolmaster next morning, the 4th of November, for Kueiyang. They started in good time and reached Tsungnanchang about 12 o'clock, where they rested an hour and had lunch. Starting again they struck the main road to Kueiyang but had no sooner got out of the village than they noticed they were followed by a number of men, the foremost being armed with a big cavalry sword. They had hardly gone half a li when the man with the sword attacked the evangelist.

KILLING HIM ALMOST INSTANTLY.

Mr. Fleming, who was riding on a mule, at once dismounted and went to his assistance, but the murderer turned on him, calling at the same time to his companions, who rushed on with cries of "Kill," slashing fiercely at him with their knives.

MR. FLEMING CLOSED WITH HIS

ASSAILANT.

and this was the last that Mr. Pan saw of him, for he (Pan) ran for his life and managed to escape, arriving in Kueiyang on the 11th of November.

THE OFFICIALS

of course, have their story, which is that the military official Liu offered Mr. Fleming his escort, which was refused, and that consequently he was killed by rebels. This yarn of course will not hold water. Mr. Fleming never met Liu, he never received his offer. Liu left the village secretly, and there are no rebels in the place. Mr. Fleming

COULD HAVE SAVED HIMSELF,

but he courageously went to the rescue of the evangelist, thereby meeting his death. Such heroism is deserving of the highest honour. Surely, with such men in the mission field, the day cannot be far off when China will be persuaded to put off the old and put on the new. Our excellent Consul here has the matter in hand and it is to be hoped that he will be energetically supported at Peking and so bring all concerned in this atrocious crime to justice.

REPORTED DEATH OF FATHER FLEURY.

The Chungking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News writing on the 22nd November, says:—

The Yu Man-tze affair remains in *statu quo*. That the captured priest is dead there can no longer be any doubt, which being the case the Chinese authorities have now no excuse why they should not attack Yu Man-tze at once and annihilate the whole band. It is well-known that the French claims amount to over the 6,000,000 but it seems the Chinese authorities think little of it, for, as I wired to you, they allowed, or did nothing to prevent, the destruction of the French Mission at Kueifu, and that only two days after the new Viceroy had passed.

COLLISION AT ANJER.

Our Anjer correspondent writes under date of 25th November:—At 5.30 p.m. on the 23rd November the British ship *City of Benares*, from Batavia to Delaware Breakwater, beating down the Strait against a W.S.W. wind, collided with the British four-masted barque *Craigearn*, lying at anchor. The *City of Benares* tried to go about ahead of the *Craigearn*, but misstayed and fell off to the starboard until she was about abreast of the *Craigearn*, when she forged ahead and struck the *Craigearn* amidships, carrying away the whole of that vessel's starboard main rigging—shrouds, backstays, running gear, etc.—and also damaged the bulwarks severely, a few rivets of the top plate also being started. The *Craigearn* will have to proceed to Batavia for repairs and the master is waiting instructions from his owners. The vessel was on a voyage from Hongkong to Tebia, New Guinea. Taking into consideration the time which will be necessary for repairs, she will be unable to reach Tebia before the cancelling date of her charter. The *City of Benares* had all her headgear carried away, lost her figure-head, and started her starboard cat-head a little, but is making the necessary repairs and will be able to proceed on her voyage in a day or two.

Mr. W. Quincey leaves for Shanghai to-day by the *Kwanglee*, taking with him six Sikhs. Mr. Quincey is going to take up the appointment offered to him some time ago as Inspector of "The Taotai's Police, New South Settlements, Shanghai." On Tuesday evening a large number of Mr. Quincey's friends, Chinese and European, gave a dance and supper at the Metropole Hotel in Mr. Quincey's honour and to bid him and his family farewell. The place was prettily decorated, the garden and compound being illuminated with Japanese lanterns. Dancing was kept up until 2 a.m.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "OHUNGNGOI SAN PO."]

Two disastrous fires have been reported, one breaking out in an opium divan on the 9th instant at a place named P'apong, Samshui, when one hundred and twenty houses were destroyed, and the other occurring in a grocer's shop in Hoiping district on the 28th ultimo, when over twenty houses were totally burnt and a woman was killed.

It is reported in official circles that H.E. Luk Chuen-lim, Governor-Designate of Canton, left Shanghai on the 11th instant for Canton and is expected to arrive in a day or two.

The annual bombardment of Shaokan hill by the Tartar-General and the two assistant Tartar-Generals took place on the 13th inst and is to continue until the 27th instant. This, an ancient ceremonial usage, is the best chance for the Tartar-Generals to make their squeezes, the firing of a few shots costing several tens of thousands of dollars. It is said that the Peking Government knows of the squeezes, but winks at them, the Tartar-General's posts not carrying high emoluments.

The Provincial Treasurer has issued a notice prohibiting the people of likin stations squeezing the owners of the steam-launches running in the inland waters. It says that owners of steam-launches should know that they have only to pay one hundred and fifty dollars as tax per quarter, twenty taels as fees for the licence, and one dollar as tonnage dues per ton per quarter. If the people of the likin stations are reported by the owners of the steam-launches for giving them trouble in trying to exact squeezes they will be severely dealt with.

On the 9th instant a steam-launch running between Canton and Chanchuen was robbed by a number of men who boarded the launch at Canton as passengers. The robbers took a jar on board with them which contained revolvers, while apparently it was full of cakes, for their persons were all searched before they were allowed to go on board. When the launch was midway between Canton and Chanchuen the robbers broke open the jar and took out all the revolvers. The crew and the passengers allowed them to do what they liked and dared not offer any resistance, as they were about twenty in number. The robbers not being satisfied with what they got from the steam-launch, tried to employ it to attack some junks. Not long afterwards three other steam launches of the same line made their appearance and their suspicions being aroused they at once fired at the launch in the hands of the pirates, who returned the compliment. During the encounter a guard-boat also came up to render assistance. The master of the guard-boat, who tried to fire the gun at the bow, was fatally shot by the robbers. This shot kindled the anger of the crews of the guard-boat and the other three steam-launches, who resolved at any risk to effect the capture of the robbers. The robbers, seeing the danger, at once steamed ashore and tried to make their escape. The opponents gave chase and succeeded in capturing seven of them alive. Three more armed robbers were arrested in a junk and were identified by the crew of the robbed launch.

HONGKONG.

There were 2,296 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 195 were Europeans.

The *Belgie* will, on arrival at Hongkong, be taken off the O. & O. line, having completed 62 trips.

On Thursday afternoon on the Happy Valley the Hongkong Football Club defeated the Victoria Recreation Club by five goals to nil.

The case *A. Kok v. Belilios*, which was to have come before the Supreme Court again on Monday morning, has been adjourned *sine die*.

The maximum temperature last month was 82.8, on the 15th, and the minimum 50.6, on the 23rd, the mean for the month being 69.4. The rainfall amounted to 0.79 inch.

At about noon on Thursday a married woman living on the second floor at 29, Praya Central, was hanging out clothes on the verandah, when she fell over. The telegraph wires broke her fall but she was badly injured and her recovery is doubtful. She was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

It is expected that H.M.S. *Immortalité* will leave Hongkong in a few days for Singapore, where she will take on board a high official, who is to visit the King of Siam at Bangkok.

H.M.'s gunboat *Redpole* is now being dismantled in view of her being paid off. The crew for her next commission is being brought out by H.M.S. *Edgar*, now well on her way for China.

The Local Secretary sends the following list of distinctions obtained at the Oxford Local Examinations:—Junior *English*, Hayward, C. B., Queen's College. Preliminary, *English History*, Long, E., Belilios Public School for Girls.

The return of the number of cases of communicable disease reported as occurring during last week shows that there were in the city one case of diphtheria and one case of enteric fever, and that there was one death from each of those diseases.

From the *Lusitano* we learn that 289 Chinese emigrants left Macao on the 10th December by the German steamer *Independent*, Captain Holtz, for the German colony in New Guinea. The emigration was conducted by the firm of Lauts, Wegener & Co., of Hongkong.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. Seth, barrister-at-law, to be Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court and Acting Land Officer, with effect from the 15th inst., during the absence of Mr. J. W. Norton Kyshe. Mr. Kyshe is going home on leave.

At the Magistracy on 12th Dec. John Murray, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, stationed at Stonecutters, was charged with stealing one pair of gold-washed earrings, valued at \$1, from a brothel in West Street. When given in charge defendant was seen to drop the earrings in the street. Commander Hastings sentenced him to 42 days' hard labour.

Just before noon on Tuesday some huts at Shaokwan caught fire. Some of them being built of wood the outbreak spread rapidly and some adjoining houses became ignited. The manual engine was got out and the brigade, assisted by some of the villagers, prevented the fire from spreading further. It is supposed that the outbreak was caused through a hut being set on fire through the burning of joss sticks.

A fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out in the Royal Naval Seamen's Club, Queen's Road East, on Monday night. Smoke was seen issuing from the manager's room, which was locked. A number of sailors who were on the premises at once set to work to extinguish the flames. The door was broken open and a hose pipe attached to the water main, with the result that before more than \$400 or \$500 damage was done the fire was put out.

The Singapore Secretary of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited, has received the following telegram from Raub, dated 6th December:—"Rough cleaning up of Battery yielded 3,680 oz. amalgam estimated quantity of stone crushed being 1460 tons." At an estimate of 37 per cent gold in amalgam this would give over 1,361 oz. gold to 1,460 tons stone crushed, otherwise over 18½ dwt. per ton, which is just about the steady average of a year past.—*Free Press*.

The Regatta on Tuesday and Wednesday next promises to be a most successful one. The committee are working well together, and with the chairman (Commander Hastings) and the secretary (Mr. W. S. Bailey) are leaving nothing undone to ensure this result. Miss Black will distribute the prizes on Tuesday. The other prizes will be distributed by H.E. the Governor on the club premises on Thursday evening. With regard to the different events, we may say that for the Chairman's Challenge Cup the Rose, stroked by A. A. Alves, is the favourite, with the Leek (A. E. Alves stroke) second. In the Lusitano Cup the Thistle (stroked by Armstrong) is likely to come in first with the Leek (A. E. Alves stroke) second. The German Cup will in all probability prove a close race, though the odds are in favour of the Leek, Shamrock second. In the Griffins race Leek stands a good chance, with the Shamrock close up. The races commence each day at one o'clock. The *Fame* will leave at half-past 12 to put visitors aboard. The band of the Hongkong Regiment will be in attendance.

Princess Henry of Prussia arrived yesterday in the *Prinz Heinrich*. Her Royal Highness was received by the Prince and representatives of the German Consulate and German community and at once proceeded to Mr. Siebs's house, Victoria Lodge, which has been placed at the disposal of Their Royal Highnesses for the period during which they remain in Hongkong. We understand it is the intention of the Prince to remain here about two months, and then proceed to Kiaochau, when the Princess will accompany him, the arrangement that they should proceed to Kiaochau forthwith and spend Christmas there having been given up.

The following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th November, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks, are published:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$2,583,714	\$2,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	5,721,000	3,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	439,057	150,000
Total ..	\$8,743,771	5,150,000

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

SHANGHAI, 10th December.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular).—There is very little change to report in this market. A few first crop Oanfas have been taken at 11s. 19 to 11s. 25 a picul, prices at which they could have been bought at any time during the past two months. The whole settlements for the season have dwindled down to 35,671 half-chests, divided amongst fifteen buyers.

Settlements reports are:—
Ningchow ... 1,379 half-chest at 11s. 16½ to 19½
Wenchow 61 " at " 13½
Oonam ... 1,115 " at " 17 " 15

2,555 half-chests.

Stock, 2,607 half-chests.

GREEN TEA.—During the interval under review improved and hopeful advices have been received from New York and their effect has been felt in this market, where business has been restricted only by the ceasing of suitable supplies. The bulk of the settlements this season have been made on a basis very favourable to buyers. Pingsuys.—We have to record the largest settlements of the season, most of which were made at very cheap prices, quality considered, but to add the close tea market advanced about 10 per cent, and Tea-men are now firm holders. If these teas had been rather more attractive in appearance they would undoubtedly have met with a ready sale at better prices as they left nothing to be desired as far as purity and quality were concerned. The estimated crop has been increased to 75,000 half-chests, not including 12,785 boxes destroyed by fire in September. Country Tea.—Shortly after the date of our last advices a better demand began to arise and gradually increased until the market was cleared of stock. Prices have been irregular, but most of the latest settlements show an advance of 1 to 2 a picul on those previously ruling. No further supplies of importance are expected to arrive from the Country and our season is virtually closed. Moyune descriptions show the greatest decrease compared with last season's yield, and next to them come Pychow which can well be spared until the Tea-men learn to make these Teas free from "smoke" or other foul flavors. Native Tea men have lost heavily, and if it had not been for the extraordinarily high prices paid for Hysons in the earlier part of the season the results of the year's trading would probably have been disastrous to many of them. Hysons.—Prices for medium to fine Teas have fallen to a very low point, clean liquoring Teakai sorts having been bought at 11s. 18 to 21 a picul. No choice Teas are left in stock. The trade in Green Tea to Central Asia via Batoum no longer confines itself to Hysons as was formerly the case when shipments were sent via Bombay, but is taking a quantity of Gunpowder, Imperial, Sow Mees and Foong Mees sufficient to make an appreciable reduction in the amount available for other consuming markets this season. The Hysons sent do not exceed the total season, which leaves about one million

ounds of other descriptions to make up the Export figures to date.

Settlements reported are:—

Pinganeu	13,810	at Tls. 18 to 27	apicul.
Moyune	9,935	" 18 to 26	"
Tienkai	13,084	" 17 to 30.6 lines	Tls. 30 [to 32 a picul.]
Fychow	2,077	" 16 to 20 1/2 lines	Tls. 28 [a picul.]
Local packed	825	" 18 to	"

39,731 1/2-chts
Total settlements from opening of the market to date:—

1898-99.		Settlements.	Stock.
	1/2-chts.	1/2-chts.	1/2-chts.
Pinganeu	56,150		9,640
Moyune	77,021		
Tienkai	81,734		1,088
Fychow	16,788		
Local packed	15,501		1,438
Total	247,494		12,275
1897-98.		Settlements.	Stock.
	1/2-chts.	1/2-chts.	1/2-chts.
Pinganeu	79,994		33,884
Moyune	85,738		
Tienkai	82,536		998
Fychow	21,977		
Local packed	17,265		686
Total	288,510		35,568

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	13,478,766	13,868,361
Foochow	12,102,378	12,331,449
Amoy	684,252	675,084
Canton	4,443,760	5,455,162
Total	30,719,181	31,979,141

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	13,171,662	18,843,511
Amoy	10,275,881	11,985,797
Foochow	6,360,976	7,826,613
Total	29,808,519	31,855,921

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow	22,691,074	19,462,293

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	23,738,762	25,178,843
Kobe	12,166,815	24,475,448
Total	35,905,578	49,654,291

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 16th December.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—According to the latest wires the Home markets are firmer. London quotation for Blue Elephants is 10/9, and Gold Killings are quoted at 28 in Lyons. Raw Silk.—A large business has been done again this week, and prices show a further advance; the market is quiet at the close, the rise in Exchange and the prices asked by holders making laying down cost nearly 3 per cent. higher than purchases early in the week; settlement of Tsailies amount to 1,200 bales. About 100 bales of Skeins and Hangchow Tsailies respectively have changed hands; in Tay-sams 300 bales have been settled. Yellow Silk.—A fair business has been done at quotations below; settlements amount to 250 bales. The total settlements this week of all silks, we estimate at 4,500/4,750 bales, and of this some 1,500 bales are for forward delivery. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, December 3rd to 9th, are: 684 bales White, 187 bales Yellow, 551 bales Wild Silk. Re-Reels and Filatures.—One of the chief features of the week's business has been the settlements of Hand Filatures, both for America and Lyons; and a rise of Tls. 5 to Tls. 10 has been established; total settlements are fully 2,000 bales. There has been more doing in Steam Filatures, and holders have been ready to sell at current rates; settlements reported are some 350 bales; but there are rumours of some 500 bales having been settled full particulars of which

have not transpired; this would bring the settlements up to 800/900 bales. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 1,803 bales to the Continent, 1,003 bales to America and 61 bales to England. Wild Silk.—About 100 bales of Filatures and Raws respectively have been done at quotations below. Waste Silk.—Very little doing; stocks are light.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	38,275	33,655
Canton	19,593	15,972
Yokohama	12,297	13,197
Total	70,165	62,824

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	3,818	7,220
Canton	6,603	7,905
Yokohama	13,094	21,174
Total	23,515	36,299

CAMPOR.

HONGKONG, 16th December.—The firmness last reported has not been maintained and prices are now weaker. Quotations for Formosa are \$51.00 to \$51.50. Sales, 250 piculs.

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HONGKONG, 16th December.—Stocks are firmly held in view of the approaching Chinese New Year, and prices are advancing. Quotations are:—Shikloong, No. 1, White, 7.75 to 7.80 p.c. do " " White, 7.3 to 7.40 " Shikloong, No. 1, Brown, 5.40 to 5.45 " do " 2, Brown, 4.90 to 4.95 " Swatow, No. 1, White, 7.65 to 7.70 " do " 1, White, 7.20 to 7.25 " Swatow, No. 1, Brown, 4.80 to 4.85 " do " 2, Brown, 4.70 to 4.75 " Foochow sugar cane, 11.00 to 11.10 " do " 10.20 to 10.04

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Ghazee*, sailed on the 9th Nov. For New York:—3,610 rolls matting, 134 cases Chinaware, 100 cases stannised, 80 cases tea, 38 cases bristles, 1 case silks, 1 case blackwoodware, and 2,000 packages merchandise.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, sailed on the 7th December. For Trieste:—25 1/2-chests tea. For Genoa:—350 bales waste silk, 213 bales raw silk, 10 boxes essential oil, and 1 box strawhats. For Antwerp:—385 bales bamboo scraps, 55 rolls matting, 23 cases Chinaware, and 10 cases pineapples. For Amsterdam:—30 casks ginger. For Amsterdam and/or Rotterdam:—100 cases ginger. For Rotterdam:—924 1/2-chests tea and 15 cases Chinaware. For Antwerp and/or Bremen:—6 bags soy beans. For Bremerhaven:—1 case blackwoodware. For Bremen:—320 rolls matting, 26 cases tea stick, and 1 case cloth. For Bremen and/or Hamburg:—15 rolls matting. For Hamburg:—500 bales broken cassia, 473 bales feathers, 450 packages and 275 1/2-chests tea, 18 bags gum copal, 16 cases cigars, 13 cases Chinaware, 10 bales hemp, 5 boxes gongs, 4 boxes tea, 3 casks ginger, and 1 box feathers.

Per P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat* sailed on the 10th December. For Manchester:—1 case silk piece goods. For London:—35 bales raw silk, 5 cases silk piece goods, 3 cases blackwoodware, and 3 cases Chinaware. For Glasgow:—9 cases cigars. For France:—1,164 bales raw silk, 8 cases silk piece goods, and 3 packages hair. For Milan:—15 bales raw silk.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 16th December.—Bengal.—The market has ruled dull and prices have declined, latest figures being \$790 for both Patna and Benares.

Malwa.—There has been very little doing in this drug during the period. Rates are easier closing as follows:—

New	\$720 with all'nice of 0 to 1 1/2 catty
Old (2 1/2 yrs.)	\$750 " 0 to 1 1/2 "
" (4 1/2 ")	\$780 " 0 to 1 "
" (6 1/2 ")	\$800 " 0 to 1 "

Persian.—Transactions have been few and unimportant, and prices are weak. Latest quota-

tations are \$550 to \$650 for Oily and \$640 to \$710 for Paper-wrapped drug according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	1,573 chests
New Benares	201 "
Old Benares	13 "
Malwa	580 "
Persian	650 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1898.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dec. 10	795	—	797 1/2	—	720	—
Dec. 11	795	—	797 1/2	—	720	—
Dec. 12	795	—	795	—	720	—
Dec. 13	795	—	795	—	720	—
Dec. 14	790	—	790	—	720	—
Dec. 15	790	—	790	—	720	—
Dec. 16	790	—	790	—	720	—

RICE.

HONGKONG, 16th December.—A further advance in price has to be reported, holders continuing very firm. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.60 to 2.65
" Round, good quality	2.75 to 2.80
" Long	2.90 to 2.95
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 1	2.74 to 2.77
" Garden, " No. 1	3.00 to 3.05
" White	3.80 to 3.85
" Fine Cargo	4.15 to 4.20

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 16th December.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—1,140 bales No. 10 at \$68.50 to \$86, 350 bales No. 12 at \$75.50 to \$76.50, 1,550 bales No. 20 at \$81 to \$86. Bengal Cotton.—70 bales at \$17.75, 63 bales at \$18, 75 bales at \$17.75, 54 bales at \$17.75, 25 bales at \$17.50, 110 bales at \$14.25, 60 bales at \$11.0, 200 bales at \$17.25, 60 bales at \$17.50. Grey Shirtings.—600 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Red Seal at \$2.55. White Shirtings.—500 pieces X 6 at \$3.82 1/2, 500 pieces X 8 at \$4.35, 500 pieces X 9 at \$1.67 1/2. T-Cloths.—375 pieces Mex. Gold Dragon at \$2.34, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. Gold Dragon at \$2.72 1/2, 600 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. Mex. Red Stag at \$2.72 1/2.

METALS. Quicksilver.—100 flasks at \$153. Old Yellow Metals.—20 piculs at \$27.40, Nail Rods 2,000 bundles Iron Bely No. 1/6 at \$3.95.

COTTON YARN.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s	62.00 to 96.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	100.00 to 107.00
" 22 to 24	103.00 to 110.00
" 28 to 32	114.00 to 120.00
" 38 to 42	124.00 to 130.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—4lbs.	1.70 to 1.80
7lbs.	1.92 to 2.10
8 1/2 lbs.	2.30 to 3.05
9 to 10 lbs.	3.20 to 4.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd	2.30 to 2.50
58 to 60 " "	2.70 to 3.35
64 to 66 " "	3.45 to 4.30
Fine	4.30 to 7.00
Book-folds	3.70 to 5.60
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.64 to 1.30
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y	1.52 to 1.72
7lbs. (32 ")	1.85 to 2.10
6lbs. (32 ") Mex.	1.62 to 1.82
7lbs. (32 ")	2.05 to 2.75
8 to 8 1/2 oz. (36 in)	2.35 to 3.20
Drills, English—40 yds. 14 to 16 lbs	3.65 to 5.35

FANCY COTTONS.

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs.	1.50 to 4.85
8lbs.	3.00 to 5.0
Broader—Dyed	per yard
Damasks	0.12 to 0.16
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 to 0.14
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.20 to 0.45
elvetees—18 in.	0.17 to 0.18
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.45 to 0.60
WOOLLENS	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.60 to 1.40
German	1.15 to 1.50
Habit, Med. and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 5.25
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.30 to 8.25
Assorted	6.40 to 8.31
Camlets—Assorted	12.25 to 31.50
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted	10.00 to 20.60
Orleans—Plain	7.00 to 8.50

Blankets—8 to 12lb.	per pair	8.50 to 14.00
METALS		
Iron—Nail Rod	per picul	4.00 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar ...	4.00 to —	
Swedish Bar	6.00 to —	
Small Round Rod	4.40 to —	
Hoop 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	5.40 to —	
Wire 15/25	9.00 to —	
Old Wire Rope	1.50 to 2.50	
Lead, L. B. and Hole Chop ...	8.50 to —	
Australian	8.45 to —	
Yellow Metal—Muntz, 14/20 oz.	35.00 to —	
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.	34.00 to —	
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.	33.00 to —	
Composition Nails	65.00 to —	
Japan Copper, Slabs	33.00 to —	
Tiles	33.00 to —	
Tin	— to —	
Tin-Plates	per box.	6.00 to —
Steel 1/2 to 1	per cwt. case	5.50 to —
SUNDRIES		
Quicksilver	per picul	137.50 to —
Window Glass	per box	4.90 to —
Kerosene Oil	per 10-gal. can	2.16 to —

SHANGHAI, 10th December. —(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report). —The last steamer for Tientsin this season was despatched on the morning of the 6th inst., and it seems to be the general opinion that very inadequate supplies have gone up for the winter trade, in face of the bare state of the market there. This has given a certain amount of impetus to the forward demand, but buyers for the most part are only willing to offer about current prices, which, considering the big difference Bankers are making in the forward rate are, as a rule, not tempting enough to lead to business, hence the smallness of the transactions reported. The Tientsin men have money to invest, but are endeavouring to lay it out to the very best advantage, no doubt thinking there will be some good opportunities as the close of our market approaches. Holders on the other hand appear confident prices will improve as they should do, looking at the high cost of replacing at all events it will not be running any great risk to show a little firmness now. Money is nominally very cheap in the market just now, but it is tightly held, making it as difficult as ever to get accommodation. The native Banks are acting cautiously and have already got the annual settling well in hand, so that it is not anticipated there will be any great difficulties to overcome at the close. On the whole we should say the Native dealers have not committed themselves anything like so heavily as usual in Manchester goods, but have still some rather big stocks of undesirable fancy goods uncleaned. Beyond the enquiry for Tientsin there is very little of interest to note in the attitude of our dependencies. Hankow is just showing slight signs of a revival, but is not yet beyond the embryo state yet; however, as soon as her financial position improves there should be a good demand from that quarter. Szechuen from all accounts is still in the throes of insurrection.

METALS. 12th December. —(From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s Report). —The past week has seen a fair business put through, the absolute needs of the outlying districts now beginning to be felt. There is still considerable feeling of uncertainty among the Chinese owing to recent failures and tightness of money, but, as has so often been the case, the crisis has passed without any further catastrophes beyond these reports. In Metals a very fair business has been done, both in futures and at auction. Home quotations are maintained in all lines except Lead, Copper and Spelter, which have decidedly weakened during the period, without, however, inducing any new business. The following contracts have been closed:—413 tons Goffin Nailrods 12s., c.i.f., 250 tons Bale Hoops 103s. 6d., c.i.f., 150 tons Boiler Tubes 90s., c.i.f., 350 tons London Horse-shoes 84 to 85s., c.i.f., 50 tons New Bar Croppings 112s. 6d., c.i.f., 20 tons Boiler plates 11s. 2.00, spot.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 16th December.

ON LONDON.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/00 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.47 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.52 1/2
ON GERMANY.	
On demand	2.00
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	48 1/2
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	146 1/2
Bank, on demand	147
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	146 1/2
Bank, on demand	147
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	71 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	72 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	3 1/2 % pm.
ON MANILA.	
On demand	2 1/2 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	1 % pm.
SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate	10.04
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	52.75

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 16th December. —The market generally continues quiet, although a fair business has been put through in some of the chief stocks, notably Banks and Docks, at enhanced rates.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai changed hands in the early part of the week at 235 and 236 percent. prem.; later, the demand continuing and the London rate improving to £53, the market strengthened considerably and sales were effected at 241, 242, and 243 per cent. prem., and subsequently at 245 and 250 per cent. prem. On time shares changed hands at 242 and 245 for February, also at 250 for March. At time of closing shares are obtainable at 25 cash and at equivalent or rather higher than equivalent rates on time. Nationals have been negotiated at \$18.

MARINE INSURANCES.—The market has ruled very dull at quotations without any business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Small sales of Hongkongs at \$320 and of Chinas at \$88 have taken place.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have changed hands at \$26 1/2, the market closing steady at that rate. Douglases after small sales at \$53 are on offer at \$52 1/2. Indo-Chinas have slightly improved to \$59. China Mutuals have boomed to \$95 after a small sale at \$88. China Mutuals continue in demand at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars after sales at \$168 close firm with no sellers. Luzons without business.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled neglected at \$6.25 whilst a few preference have changed hands at \$1.50. Queens Mines have found buyers at 70 cents. Jebeus at \$3.85, Raubs at \$38 1/2 and \$39, and Great Easterns at \$7.85. Olivers have been neglected.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been enquired for in a small way, the enquiry sending the rate up to 276 per cent. prem., after small sales at 270, 271, and 273. On time sales have been effected at 279 for February and 282 for March, market closing with a few forward buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves. —An enquiry still unsatisfied has sent the rate nominally to \$75, but in the absence of sales or buyers at that the rate cannot entirely be depended upon. Wanchais unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been done at \$75 and Hotels at \$67 and \$68. West Points have receded to \$19 without business and Humphreys remain steady at \$8.75.

COTTONS.—Hongkongs have changed hands at \$46 1/2 and \$47, closing steady at latter rate. Other quotations are taken from Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Small sales of Star Ferries at \$9.90. Ropes at \$172 1/2, and Campbell Moores at \$10 constitute all the business under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follow.

COMPANY	PAID UP	QUOTATION
Banks		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	250 % prem.
China & Japan, pri.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary	£4	£1 buyers
Do. deferred	£1	£5.5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$18
Founders Shares	£8	\$18, sales
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$1, sales
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$10.25 sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$10.75 buyers
Cotton Mills		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 6
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 77
La'u Kung Hing	Tls. 100	Tls. 80
Soyche	Tls. 500	Tls. 410
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 55
Hongkong	70	47 buyers
Dairy Farm Co.	\$1	\$5
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$29
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$20
Do. New Issue	\$1	\$14, sellers
H. & China Bakery	\$50	\$33
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$126
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$11 seller
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$130, buyer
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$58, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$120, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$75, buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$12 1/2, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	26 p. ct. prem.
Insurances		
Canton	\$50	\$150, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$88, sal. & buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$62
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$30 sales
North-China	\$25	Tls. 180
Straits	\$20	\$7
Union	\$50	\$232, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$12
Land and Building		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$75, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$2.75, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$18
West Point Building	\$40	\$19, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$53
Mining		
Charbonnages	100	\$100
Great E. & C. don't	\$1	\$7.85
Jebeu	\$1	\$3.90, buyers
Queens Mine, Ltd.	25c.	.0 ct., sales
Oliver's Mines, A.	\$5	\$7, buyers
Do. B.	\$2 1/2	\$5.40, buyers
Punjom	\$5	\$6.25, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1.50, sal. & buyers
Raubs	14s. 10d.	\$39
New Amoy Dock	\$6 1/2	\$14 1/2, sales
Steamship Co.		
China and Manila	\$50	\$95
China Mutual Ord	£10	£9.10s., buyers
Do. Preference	£10	£9.10s., buyers
Do.	£5	£3, buyers
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$5	\$52 1/2, sales
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$26 1/2, sales
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$9, sales & buyers
Star Ferry	\$1 1/2	\$9.90, sales
Tebrant Panti g Co.	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$2	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	\$2	\$1.50, buyers
Do.	\$0	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37 1/2	\$41
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12 1/2

J. Y. V. VERNON, broker

SHANGHAI, 5th December. —(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). —Business has been a little more brisk this week. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares changed hands at a varying prices. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. —Local business was done at 228 per cent premium. Shares were in strong demand for Hongkong, and business was done with the colony at 231 per cent premium, with exchange 72. Marine Insurance—Unions changed hands in Hongkong at \$232.50. China Traders' shares were placed there at \$62.50. Cantons at \$100, and Straits at \$7. Yangtzes changed hands locally at \$130. Fire Insurance—Hongkongs are offering at \$120. Shipping—Indo-Chinas were placed for the 31st current at Tls. 43.50. Sugar.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were sold at Tls. 38, and are offering. Mining.—Rough Australian Gold Mining shares were sold at \$37, and are wanted. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Shares in Boyd & Co. have been placed at Tls. 185. S. C. Farman & Co. shares are wanted at Tls. 160, and held for Tls. 165. Shanghai Dock shares were placed for delivery on the 31st March at Tls. 95, and are wanted at Tls. 85 cash. Hongkong and Whampoa

poa Dock shares have improved to 270 per cent. premium. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares have been in strong demand, and a large business has been done at Tls. 122/130 cash, Tls. 125 for Dec., and Tls. 135 for March delivery. Hongkong and Kowloon Godown shares are wanted at \$71.50. Land.—Sanghai Land Investment shares are unchanged, with sellers at Tls. 90. Industrial.—Major Brothers shares were placed at Tls. 32.50. International Cotton Mill shares were sold at Tls. 77 and Tls. 76 cash, Tls. 80 to Tls. 77 for the 31st current, and Tls. 83 to Tls. 80 for March. Laou-kung-mow changed hands for March delivery at Tls. 85. Sui-chue shares have buyers at Tls. 400. Cold Storage shares were sold at Tls. 26. China Flour Mill shares are offering at Tls. 45. Tugs and Cargo Boat.—Sanghai Tug Boat shares were placed at Tls. 200, cum the interim dividend of Tls. 5 payable on the 15th current. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Waterworks shares are offering at Tls. 28. Shanghai Tobacco shares were done at Tls. 66/68 cash, Tls. 69 for the 31st current, and Tls. 72 for March, and are in strong demand. Shanghai Ungkat Tobacco shares have not improved, although there is better news from the Estate, business having been done in the Old shares, cum new issue at par, at Tls. 115 cash and Tls. 135 for the end of March. New shares, with this pallid, have found purchasers at Tls. 90, which is a better price than the old share cum new have fetched. Shanghai Horse Bazaar shares were sold at Tls. 57.50. Hall & Holtz shares are still in demand at \$41, with more offering. Loans.—Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf 6 per cent Debentures changed hands at Tls. 107.50.

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai —\$410.62.
Bank of China and Japan, defd.—\$55.0
Do. ordinary —Nominal
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$17.00.

COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 76.00.
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—50.00.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 76.00.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 83.00.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 40.00.

DOCKS, WHARVES, & CO.

Ryland & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Hoyl & Co., Limited.—Tls. 185.0
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$71.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$462.0
S. C. Fairbank & Co.—Tls. 160.00.
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 88.0
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 130.00.

INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$150.0
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$88.0
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$61.0
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$325.00.
N. H. China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 180.00.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$7.25.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—232.
Yungtze Insurance Assn., Ltd.—\$130.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$75.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$84.
Shanghai Land Invest. Co. (fully paid).—Tls. 90.00.

MINING.

Panjon Mining Co., Ltd.—\$6.00.
Panjon Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$1.00.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$37.0
S. British Consolidated Co.—Tls. 2.50.

SHIPPING.

China Mutual preference.—Tls. 70.00.
Do. ordinary, 25 paid.—Tls. 23.00.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 140.00.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$53.50.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$27.00.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 43.25.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 16.00.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 20.00.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.

SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$166.75.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$65.00.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 38.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 62.50
Central Stores, Ltd.—\$10.00
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 45.00.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$31.00.
Llewellyn & Co. J., Limited.—\$57.50.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 32.50.
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Tls. 400.00.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 210.00.
Shanghai Hosiery & Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 57.5
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.—Tls. 26.00.
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 90.00.
Shanghai Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 115.00.
Do. New Issue.—Tls. 70.
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 27.00.

Shanghai Nimitra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 68.00.
Shanghai Waterwork Co., Ltd.—Tls. 28.00.
Watson Co., A. S. Limited.—\$12.50.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 16th December.—Memo. of settlements since 9th December, 1898:—

Tordenakjard—Norwegian steamer, 9.4 tons, Singapore to Hongkong, timber, \$30.00 in full.

Nord—Norwegian steamer, 707 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$3 per ton.

Marie Jebsen—German steamer, 1,771 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.10 per ton.

Martha—German steamer, 1,580 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.15 per ton.

Chittagong—British steamer, 1,241 tons, Mororan to Hongkong, \$2.50 per ton.

Astrid—Norwegian steamer, 975 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, \$1.40 per ton.

Knivsberg—German steamer, 647 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, \$1.40 per ton.

Ingraben—German steamer, 894 tons, hence to Saigon and back, with passengers, 16 cents per picul; and re-chartered Saigon to Hongkong, cargo, 13 cents per picul.

Kongbeng—British steamer, 862 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.

Katsuyami Maru—Japanese steamer, 1,087 tons, monthly, 3 months, \$4.50 per month.

Tetartos—German steamer, 1,578 tons, monthly, 2 months, \$5.00 per month.

SHANGHAI, 12th December (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report).—Owing to the close of the tea season and suspension of trade with the northern ports a considerable quantity of cargo has left here during the past two weeks for Europe and America, but otherwise there has been no indication of any improvement in the recent dull state of business generally. There has been no change in homeward rates. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Baltic ore via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 5s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Konigsberg via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Manchester, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Liverpool, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Hamburg, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s. Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference circular. Havre, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Genoa, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Marseilles, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net. 35s. per ton of 20 cwt. net for above three ports. New York, by sail, 18s. New York via Pacific, 1½ gold cents per lb. tea, 6 cents per lb. silk, \$10 per ton strawbraid. New York via Suez, 27s. 6d. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 27s. 6d. for tea. Boston, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea. Philadelphia, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea. Coast rates.—Moji to Shanghai \$1.50 per ton coal nominal; Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.50 per ton coal nominal; Newchwang to Kobe closed; Newchwang to Swatow closed; Newchwang to Canton closed; Wuhu to Canton 15 cands.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Sumatra (str.), Elphinstone (str.), Glenavon (str.), Belgic (str.).

For BREMEN.—Prinz Heinrich (str.).

For MARSEILLE.—Sanuki Maru (str.). Melbourne (str.).

For HAMBURG AND HAMBURG.—Heidelberg (str.), Sanuki Maru (str.), Bamberg (str.).

For HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.—Astoria (str.).

For GENOA AND HAMBURG.—Sibiria (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—Coptic (str.), City of Rio de Janeiro (str.), America Maru (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.).

For VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.—Tacoma (str.).

For PORTLAND, O.—Lennox (str.).

For SAN DIEGO.—Carlisle City (str.).

For NEW YORK.—Iolani (str.), Reuce, Glenartney (str.), Braemar (str.).

For AUSTRALIA.—Taiyuan (str.), Omi Maru (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

December—ARRIVALS.

9, Broadmayne, British str., from Aroe Bay.
10, Hoihow, French str., from Hoihow.
10, Siberia, German str., from Hamburg.

10, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
10, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
10, Kwangse, British str., from Canton.
10, Liberal, Portuguese g.-bt., from Nagasaki.
10, Feiching, British str., from Tongku.
10, Parramatta, British str., from Bombay.
10, Drumeltan, British str., from Shanghai.
10, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.
10, Peiyang, German str., from Moji.
11, Alarity, British des.-ves., from Shanghai.
11, Kaiserin Augusta, Ger. str., from K'ohau.
11, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
11, Denteros, German str., from Hongkong.
11, Hsi Ping, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
11, Kiukiang, British str., from Chinkiang.
11, Trigonia, British str., from Balak Papan.
11, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
11, Nanchang, British str., from Canton.
11, Woosung, British str., from Canton.
11, Lennox, British str., from Moji.
11, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Moji.
11, Pathan, British str., from New York.
11, Tritos, German str., from Saigon.
12, Airlie, British str., from Kobe.
12, Belgian King, British str., from P. Arthur.
12, Benvenue, British str., from London.
12, Dagmar, Norwegian str., from Amoy.
12, Taiwan, British str., from Chinkiang.
12, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
12, Tailee, German str., from Manila.
12, Foochow, British str., from Java.
13, Orestes, British str., from Foochow.
13, Ask, Danish str., from Chefoo.
13, Astrid, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
13, Ceylon, British str., from Shanghai.
13, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., from London.
13, Marquis Bacquehem, Aust. str., from Kobe.
13, Pakshan, British str., from Bangkok.
13, Pechili, British str., from Tamsui.
13, Victorious, British battleship, from Wei-haiwei.

13, Siam, Danish str., from Nagasaki.
3, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
13, Kreyser, Russian cruiser, from Shanghai.
14, Kiangpak, Chinese str., from Hankow.
14, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
14, alabria, German str., from Hamburg.
14, Knivsberg, German str., from Manila.
14, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
14, Loosok, British str., Bangkok.
14, Picciola, German str., from Moji.
14, Konigsberg, German str., from Moji.
14, Kwang Ping, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
14, Shansi, British str., from Chinkiang.
14, Trym, Norwegian str., from Manila.
14, Hsin Fung, Chinese str., from Canton.
14, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
15, Salahadgi, Dutch str., from Singapore.
15, Anping, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
15, Kong Beng, British str., from Saigon.
15, Chowfa, British str., from Bangkok.
15, Japau, British str., from London.
15, Taksang, British str., from Canton.
15, Benlawers, British str., from Moji.
15, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.
15, Taishun, Chinese str., from Tongku.
15, Hainan, German str., from Chefoo.
15, Quarta, German str., from Samarang.
15, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.
16, Melbourne, French str., from Shanghai.
16, Hunan, British str., from Tientsin.
16, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
16, Unity, Norwegian str., from Moji.
16, Hinsang, British str., from Java.
16, Concord, Amr. gunboat, from Canton.
16, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
16, Terrier, Norwegian str., from Mororan.

DEPARTURES.

10, Hsin Fung, Chinese str., for Canton.
10, Loksang, British str., for Canton.
10, Ballarat, British steamer, for Europe, &c.
10, Hailong, British str., for Amoy.
10, Bellerophon, British str., for Amoy.
10, Taksang, British str., for Canton.
10, Tacoma, British str., for Tacoma.
10, Siam, British str., for Swatow.
10, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
10, Siberia, German str., for Yokohama.
10, Kwangse, British str., for Shanghai.
10, Denalion, British str., for Sandakan.
10, Kutsang, British str., for Calcutta.
11, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
11, China, German str., for Saigon.
11, Nanyang, German str., for Swatow.
11, Feiching, Chinese str., for Canton.
11, Progress, German str., for Saigon.
11, Sallberg, German str., for Haiphong.

11, Hoihow, French str., for Pakhoi.
 11, Swatow, German str., for Yokohama.
 11, Phales, British str., for Swatow.
 12, Dr. H. Jurg Kear, Norw. str., for Tamsui.
 12, Tainan, British str., for Yokohama.
 12, Clara, German str., for Haiphong.
 12, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 12, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
 12, Hai Ping, Chinese str., for Canton.
 12, Harperley, British str., for Kobe.
 12, Benvenue, British str., for Port Arthur.
 12, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.
 12, Kinkiang, British str., for Canton.
 12, Pathan, British str., for Shanghai.
 12, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
 12, Taiwan, British str., for Canton.
 11, Fooksang, British str., for Taiwanfoo.
 13, P. C. C. Kiao, British str., for Bangkok.
 13, Michael Jebson, German str., for Hoihow.
 13, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 13, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 13, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
 14, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
 14, Broadmayne, Brit. str., for Pankalan Susu.
 14, Taisang, British str., for Yokohama.
 14, Liberal, Portuguese g.-bt., for Macao.
 14, Nanchang, British str., for Samarang.
 14, Orestes, British str., for London.
 14, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.
 14, Marie Jebson, German str., for Nagasaki.
 14, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
 14, Ceylon, British str., for London.
 15, Talle, German str., for Manila.
 15, Siam, Danish str., for Bangkok.
 15, Dagmar, Norwegian str., for Manila.
 15, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., for S. Francisco.
 15, Pechili, British str., for Tamsui.
 15, Kiangpak, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.
 15, M. Bacquehem, Austrian str., for Bombay.
 15, Anping, Chinese str., for Canton.
 15, Hsin Fung, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 15, Belgian King, British str., for San Diego.
 15, Taishan, Chinese steamer, for Canton.
 15, Bittern, British bark, for Mantung.
 15, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 15, Shansi, British str., for Canton.
 15, Airlie, British str., for Sydney.
 16, Ingryban, German str., for Saigon.
 16, Knivsberg, German str., for Hongay.
 16, Japan, British str., for Yokohama.
 16, Taiwan Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
 16, Tordenskjoll, Norw. str., for Singapore.
 16, Hunan, British str., for Canton.
 16, Taksang, British str., for Swatow.
 16, Wingsang, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hsin Fung*, from Shanghai for Canton.
 Mr. Vicomte de Kergarion.

Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hogg, Mr. W. J. Hogg, Miss M. Hogg, Miss F. Callaghan, Rev. R. B. Dohner, Miss C. A. Middlebrook, Mr. L. L. Calver, Mrs. Jas. Eadabum, Mr. F. A. Blake, Jr., Major H. T. Hoyt, Mrs. S. Lawlor, Messrs. Jas. Fitzsimmons, R. M. Weston, Mrs. Annetta Tiebal, Messrs. Y. Nagano, H. Shuda, Wm. Vida, C. E. Brown, R. S. Chamberlain, J. R. Gilbert, Mrs. E. C. Hochafel, Capt. C. C. Spicer, Lieut. F. H. Holmes, Mr. M. M. Ebrahijee, Mrs. E. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Miss C. J. Lewis, Capt. S. F. Clark, Mr. C. Montario, Capt. J. S. Stewart, Capt. K. Rucker, Messrs. S. N. Aito, W. G. Gorham, and Master Hochapfer.

Per *Haimun*, from Coast Ports, Mr. Cook.

Per *Siberia*, from Hamburg for Hongkong, Mr. H. Kliene, Mr. C. Moritz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moritz, Misses A. and M. Moritz, Mr. and Mrs. Marth, Mr. Krohn, Mr. Mohrow, Mrs. Pastewesky, Mrs. Elligers and child, Mr. and Mrs. Heinsen, Miss Leineweber and two children and Mr. Krohn.

Per *Chiyuen*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Edwards.

Per *Hai Ping*, from Tientsin, Capt. J. Parker.

Per *Parramatta*, for Hongkong from London, Rev. and Mrs. Bryde, Miss M. E. Edwards, Rev. and Mrs. Musson, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Roy, Major Bower, Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. F. Henderson, Rev. G. A. Banbury, and Lieut. Charrington; from Port Said, Lieut. C. M. Wood; from Bombay, Mr. A. F. Alimohed; from Singapore, Messrs. C. H. Dadaille, Imhoff, C. P. Hamerton, J. C. Baskett, Wai Sin Seang, Choo Ah Sum, Ran Kay Sing, Yong Hok Hin, and Leong Geoh. For Shanghai from London, Miss Ainslie, Mr. A. Malwigne, Mr. and Mrs.

Cazaras, and Mr. Cazaras; from Marseilles, Messrs. R. C. Scott, F. A. St. Croix, P. M. S. Knox, Dudgeon, and H. A. Ponthiere; from Bombay, Mr. S. C. Lalcaia; from Colombo, Messrs. G. von Reirohl and Frieland; from Singapore, Mr. G. H. Kingsaell. For Kobe from London, Mr. A. W. Sherriff. For Yokohama from Marseilles, Mr. Adamson; from Singapore, Mr. Julio Caseret, and Major R. P. Russell. For Manila from London, Mr. J. Richmond.

Per *Belgian King*, from Port Arthur, Mrs. C. Coles and Master C. H. C. Coles.

Per *Airlie*, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, and Mr. Donaghy.

Per *Kamakura Maru*, from London for Hongkong, Mr. Yoshiuto Okuda, Mr. and Mrs. Waraker, Mrs. L. Y. Andrew, Miss Le Mesurier, Messrs. Armstrong, A. H. Bond, Van der Kolk, Mrs. Inokay and Master Inokay, Mr. Guan Mosy, rs. Threfell, Miss Farr; for Nagasaki, Mr. J. Dainty; for Kobe, Dr. S. Kinoshita and Mr. S. Inaba; for Yokohama, Miss E. Pallister, Messrs. C. G. Town and Y. Fukushima.

Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Welsh and 3 Misses Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee, Mrs. Beathi, Capt. W. E. Clement, Messrs. C. A. Hutchinson, J. M. Elsworth, P. Neidieck, Lieut. Allen G. Wright, U.S.A., Don Ricardo Ayusa, wife and 2 children, Mr. Christian Tacke, Don J. Antonio Dumane, Don Celestino Martinez and daughter, Mrs. Anna Marioff, Mrs. Cecilia Reyes, Messrs. Paulsen, T. D. Brooks, A. C. Roberts, Thomas Nillas, Misses Clara Eichenbaum and Rossaly Oshel.

Per *Loongmoon*, from Shanghai, Rev. Dr. Faber, Rev. John Paul, Dr. Spatzia, Messrs. G. Pollitz, E. Housberry, E. Brown, To Ping Kwong and 123 Chinese.

Per *Loosok*, from Bangkok, Mr. Brandy.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. Thompson, Thos. Fairhurst, Skerrett Rogers, Sick Qua, Kwai, Khoo, and G. K. Seng.

Per *Knivsberg*, from Manila, Messrs. James Heith, Fissler, Goldenberg, H. Meyer, J. A. dridge, and C. M. Carter.

Per *Kwang Ping*, from Shanghai, Mr. Hynd.

Per *Chowfa*, from Bangkok, Mr. Norman.

Per *Japan*, for Hongkong, from London, Mrs. and Miss Vernon, Mrs. A. Johnstone, Miss Pront, Sub-Lieut. V. English; for Shanghai, Mrs. Bremner, two children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ewing, three children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. A. Craddock, child and infant; for Hongkong, from Ismailia, Mr. A. W. Coruford.

Per *Hanoi*, from Haiphong, &c., Mr. Mrs., and Miss Malaval.

Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Gogearoschea, Capt. Glass, U.S.N., Messrs. McBain, Luas Martinez, Perez, Ramirez, Pamboa, Lichunco, Vega, Robinson, Mariano Martinez, Laurence, Julio Espunez, Blatchford, Yngsgues, Palacio, J. G. Dowd, Springer, A. B. Johnson, Jose La Puente, Clafer, Zazardia and child, Evans, Wright, Dunlar, Lynn, Roth, Brice, and Healy.

Per *Wingsang*, from Shanghai, Capt. Hogg, Mr. Partington, Mr. and Mrs. Linn.

DEPARTED.

Per *Doric*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crombie and infant, Lieut. E. B. Clearer, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Young, Messrs. J. W. Young, M. Robertson, Chuu Kat Chin, Mrs. Pong She, and Mrs. Leong Shu; for Yokohama, Miss A. Akio, Mr. T. F. Dredge, Capt. Geo. C. Stoll, Miss M. M. Kuhms, and Dou E. Dolph; for Honolulu, Mr. Wong Chup, and Mrs. Chan Yuk Shan; for San Francisco, Surg. J. F. Roomey, Sergt. B. Lambert, Sergt. G. L. Finch, Sergt. J. F. Wilson, Mr. A. M. Emanuel, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Phillips, Miss A. Rood, Messrs. Charles A. Lubeg, W. G. Porter, Lieut. B. E. Calkins, Capt. Steele, Messrs. H. E. Morgan, Chas. Newman, Fred. N. Cowen, Jas. A. Davis, W. F. Pancoast, A. Wernigg, R. Santos, P. Diaz, J. Diaz, B. Diaz, D. Iburrez, Po Fernandez, M. Torres, W. Garcia, U. A. Lopez, and U. Solos; for Havre, Mr. J. Vaganay.

Per *Sungkiang*, for Manila, Mrs. A. G. Sterling, Mrs. San Lorenzo, Mrs. de S. Vescarino and child, Mrs. J. H. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Cecilio, Misses do Rio (2), Master do Rio, Messrs. W. Thomas, Hy. Stanley, T. Consunji, W. Zarcal, P. Zarcal, Marques, C. Rottemberg, and A. Valhagen.

Per *Victoria*, for Portland, Or., Mrs. Cadwell, Miss Cadwell, and Master Cadwell; for Tacoma, Mrs. Campbell and children, Messrs. H. Roberts, H. Perrett, and C. Wilke.

Per *Ballaarat*, from Hongkong for Singapore, Mr. T. R. Hubback, Mrs. Sieber, Messrs. R. Gutierrez, and Moxon; for Colombo, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bushmill, Miss Cossey, Mrs. J. Isabel Walker, Miss Hilda Walker, Mr. F. S. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Maring; for Bombay, Mrs. E. H. D. Sewell and child, Mrs. J. E. Ellis, Mr. R. M. Wilson; for Ismailia, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Grace Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, Messrs. Aldrich (2), Misses Simonds, L. George, and M. George; for Marseilles, Messrs. Pedro Corro, Angel Maestro, Isidoro Gamboa, Ambrosio Alcalde, Juan Bantista, Gervasio Burguera, Juan Ovijas, Gregorio Alpo, Miguel Gimenez, Modesto Villares, Leon Ecay, Benito Condo, Gregorio Fejro, F. Genez, M. Guillorene, L. San Juan, T. La Mata, and M. Sasurbo; for Brindisi, Mrs. and Miss Hard; for London, Messrs. W. Earhart and J. C. Chatteiji, Lieut. H. F. Shakespear, R.N., Lieut. H. A. Gillet, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Evans. From Yokohama for Singapore, Mr. Fors.

Per *Kutsang*, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rusi and 2 children, Messrs. Tom, Tuck and Kwan Shin Chan; for Penang, Mr. Tungku Dewar; for Calcutta, Mr. P. N. Cooper.

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HONGKONG.

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Ariake Maru, Jap. str., 1,886, Fusiki, Dec. 14, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
 Ask, Danish steamer, 654, Madras, Dec. 13, A. R. Marty
 Asthenian, British str., 3,883, Mowatt, Dec. 2, Order
 Astrid, Norwegian str., 975, Ellizers, Dec. 13, M. A. A. de Souza & Co
 Benlawers, British str., 1,434, Webster, Dec. 15, Gibb, Livingston & Co
 Bygdo, Norwegian str., 775, Brekke, Dec. 4, Sander, Wieler & Co
 Calabria, German str., 1,998, Knuth, Dec. 14, Siemssen & Co
 Catherine Apar, Brit. str., 1,734, Olifent, Dec. 3, David Sassoon, Sons & Co
 Cheung Kong, British str., 58, Y. Kun, Kwong Wan S. S. Co., for West River
 Ching Po, British steamer, 60, Marsh, Foon Soon, for West River
 Chowfa, British str., 1,055, Williamson, Dec. 15, Butterfield & Swire
 Chw'nsan, British str., 1,280, Holton, Dec. 3, Bradley & Co
 City of Rio de Janeiro, Amr. str., 2,275, Ward, Dec. 9, P. M. S. S. Co
 Deuteros, German str., 1,001, Petersen, Dec. 11, Butterfield & Swire
 Empress of Japan, British str., 3,003, Lee, Dec. 2, C. P. R. Co
 Esmeralda, British str., 966, Tayler, Dec. 15, Shewan, Tomes & Co
 Fatahan, British str., 1,452, J. Diek, H. C., & M. Steamboat Co., for Canton
 Feiching, Chinese str., 974, Symons, Dec. 10, Chinese
 Foochow, British str., 1,252, Smale, Dec. 12, Butterfield & Swire

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